P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,749—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st Oct.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. H. Landon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,378	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

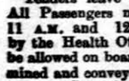
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 16, 1899

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	27th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Oct., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

• London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,323	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI-MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES.
LEE-METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.
REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.
Loaded with Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

EACH, PAPER COVERS, Rs. 1-12; CLOTH BINDING, Rs. 2-4.

IRIS THE AVENGER. By Florence Marryatt.

The Awkward Age. By Henry James.
Rosalba. By Olive Pratt Rainer.

ON THE EDGE OF THE EMPIRE. By Captain Beams.

A County Scandal. By T. E. Phillips.
Life, the Modeller. By Gascoigne Hartley.
Love and the Sword. By Fletcher King.
On the Edge of a Precipice. By M. A. Dickens.
The House of Rimmon. By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan.
The Great Pirate Syndicate. By George Griffith.
The Secret of Lyndale. By Florence Warden.

THE GIRLS AT THE GRANGE. By Florence Warden.

In the Great Deep. By J. A. Barry.
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Children, Race Horses and Ghosts. By E. H. Cooper.
A Quaker Grandmother. By Iota.
The Daughter of Alouette. By Mary Owen.
Tragedy of the Korosko. By A. Conan Doyle.

THE FOWLER. By Beatrice Harraden.

The Little Legacy. By L. B. Walford.
The Californians. By Gertrude Atherton.
Rachel. By Mary Fladgater.
Idols. By W. J. Locke.
The Maternity of Harriet Wicken. By Sarah Dudeney.
A Pauper Millionaire. By Austin Fryers.

THE WEIRD OF DEADLY HOLLOW. By Bertram Mitford.

At a Winter's Fire. By Bernard Capes.
Unholy Matrimony. By J. Le Breton.
The Kingdom of Hate. By Tom Gallon.
The Victim. By Gabriele D'Annunzio.
Knave of Diamonds. By George Griffith.
Fortune 'a my Foe. By Bloundell Burton.
True Heart. By J. Le Breton.
The Rebel. By F. M. Bodkin.
The Drones Must Die. By Max Nordau.
Young Lives. By Richard Le Gallienne.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last, and the interest on the said issue Shares at 3½ per cent per annum for the year ending 30th June last under the terms of the Prospectus, dated 8th October, 1895, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 6th November, 1899, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on other week days, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 7th October 1899, on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND and INTEREST WARRANTS at HUBLI, on and after MONDAY, the 13th November, 1899, on production of the share certificates to Our Representatives there.

Shareholders are requested to pay up the overdue calls on the Second Issue Shares.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

CUIRS ET PEAUX HUILES-DEGRAS

Représentant—Commissionnaire

DEPOSITAIRE

STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
AUG. MORISON CARLO CARMAZZI.
11-13,—Rue Genes,—26 Rue Mont-de-Piété.
TURIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING INDIAN ARTWARE FOR PRESENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS OCCASION.

WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Row.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DOSSIBAI RATANJI MAVA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed with out reference to any such claims, if any, and they will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazendari Land known by the name of "Kavlibhat," whereof Hurkissodas Narotamdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the joint Fazendars, containing by admeasurement 1,036 square yards or thereabouts, bearing new Survey No. 2293, situate at and on the westside of Worli Road, at Worli Hill, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east and the north by the land formerly belonging to Dadaji Abaji, afterwards to Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, and now to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the west partly by the land hereinafter secondly described and partly by the land formerly belonging to Bhasker Gangaji and now to the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and on or towards the south by the land formerly belonging to Bhasker Gangaji and now to the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazendari Land, known by the name of "Khakerbhat," whereof Hurkissondas Narotamdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas are the joint Fazendars, containing by admeasurement 1,070 square yards or thereabouts, bearing new Survey No. 3,293, situate at and on the west side of Worli Road, at Worli Hill, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the land hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the west by the land known as "Gopchar," on or towards the north by the land formerly belonging to Dadaji Abaji, and now to the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and on or towards the south by the land formerly belonging to Bhasker Gangaji and now to the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

And THIRDLY.—All that piece of Fazendari Land, known by the name of "Bhagoll," whereof Hurkissondas Narotamdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas are joint Fazendars, containing by admeasurement 1,745 square yards or thereabouts, bearing new Survey No. 2237, situate at and on the west side of Worli Road, at Worli Hill, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the land belonging to Dadaji Abaji, on or towards the west by the land known as "Gopchar," on or towards the north by the land formerly belonging to Vithoba Trimbukji and now to the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Date this 16th day of October, 1899.

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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LOND

NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants' Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER,
Agent, German East Africa Line.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1899, and is payable on and after the 17th day of October, 1899, at the registered Office No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s register on the 3rd day of October, 1899, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th October, 1899, both days inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for admission as unpaid probationers in the above Department for Local service as Signallers in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1899, at the office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character b fore the 23rd October, 1899, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Asstt. Supdt. Telegraphs, Bombay Island, Sub-Divn.
Bombay, 10th Oct., 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Maha bleshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Mahableshwar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED!
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,205
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	95
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad.			000	Nil	
Advantage	70	1,000			
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	225
Anglo-Indian	1,215		0	Nil	28
Asoo Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 3000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Bailey S.C. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20	12 1-2	175
Bombay Unified	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs25	463
Bombay national Manfg. Co., Ld	50	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	600
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	583xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	3.0
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	1,000	Nil	325
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hinguphai Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howrah and Bullooghs ...	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	Nil	175
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	440
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	483xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	135
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	450
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	27,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khanagaun Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mill	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,600xd
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,685xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Amraoti	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	10
Muttra Manufacturing Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 45	1,250
Morarji Goculdass	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld	7,778	100	100	Nil	...
Madura Mills	500	100.	1,000	Nil	pa 52
National	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2½	135
New great Eastern.....	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills. Co(Ld).	742	1,	1,030	dvdRs.50	625
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,650xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	580
Sassoon and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishankar Mill Co. Ld..	500	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile....	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,300
Do. New Issue.	1,500	375	625	93¾	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	72xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	5:	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvdRs10	150
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c:.	123xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	1,000	25	485
Soundy & Co	1,000	100		5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1000
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	13	27

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	445xd

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 9-33m., 10-14s. Low water, 3-16m., 3-41s.
Bombay Millowners' Association, general meeting, 4 p.m.
Meeting, Gaiety Theatre, to adopt a petition to Government re Famine measures, 4 p.m.
Jubilee Celebration of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Hockey Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

EVANGELIC ADDRESS.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman will lecture this evening at 6 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on "The Sinless Sufferer." Singing at 5-45 p.m. Admission free.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—Jacob Moses Solomon, a carpenter residing in the compound of the Jewish Synagogue at Dan Tad Cross Lane, Mandavie, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 500 from a box in his room, during the absence of himself and his two wives on the morning of the 10th instant. The box was kept open and the wives alleged that they had never seen any money in it.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Pestonji Aspandiarji Balsara, a shareholder of the Oriental Mills, filed an information against the directors of the Company, Messrs. Jijibhoy F. Petit, Hormusji B. Dantra, Jijibhoy P. Mistri, Maneckshaw M. Heeramaneck and Dady N. Dady, for having omitted to adopt the balance-sheet for the year 1898 at a general meeting of the shareholders, and to file it with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Summonses were ordered to be issued against the directors.

ART STUDIO IN BOMBAY.—On Saturday evening an institution under the name of the "Art Studio" was opened in Mahows Street by Raja Dhanrachandra. Mr. V. B. Mehta invited a select party to witness the opening ceremony. After the guests had been entertained with music, singing, legerdemain, etc., they were taken over to Mr. Mehta's gallery where some of his best work was exhibited. The work was really very creditable and has not only been highly commended at several Indian exhibitions but also won for him several medals. After refreshments and the usual pan supari the party dispersed at 7 p.m.

DIFFICULTIES OF A SPECULATOR.—Lukhmidas Dayal, aged thirty years, a commission agent and speculator in Government paper committed suicide on Sunday evening at his house in Samuel Street, Mandvie, in consequence of having met with heavy losses in speculation. The deceased resided with his brother, who helped him out of difficulties several times; but he was never free from embarrassed circumstances. On Sunday last Lukhmidas took his midday meal and went into his room. At 4 p.m. he was found ill and a Parsee medical practitioner was summoned, before whom deceased admitted having taken a "rough-on-rats" box of which was found lying on a table in the room. His condition grew worse and he died at 9 p.m. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday morning, the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OCTAGENARIAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dhubboo Street, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Jivnabai, a widow, aged about eighty-two years. The deceased was supported by her brother Hassai Manji. For the last fifteen days she had not been in her proper state of mind and used to speak incoherently. Her brother had to watch her during the night. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning she was seen in bed in her usual state and about two hours after a sweeper raised an alarm that deceased was lying in the gutter at the back of the house. There was a bleeding wound on her head and she was dead. Her brother removed her body into the house. There was an open door to the deceased's room and it was evident that she accidentally fell out of it into the gully. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATALLY GORED BY A BULLOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Corner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Keserbai, a Hindu woman, aged about seventy-five years. The deceased resided at Imambara Road and used to sell sweets and toys at the entrance of Aga Khan's Wady at that locality. About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the woman was sitting at this place when a bullock cart laden with bags of grain came along the road. One of the animals took fright at a passer by suddenly opening an umbrella and swerved to the right where the woman was seated. Before the deceased could leave the place, the bullock gored her in the left groin, causing a wound six inches long, which bled profusely. The deceased was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where she died shortly after admission. The jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. A. Wood, I. C. S., Acting Collector of the Thana District, left for Dhanoo and Umargaon on circuit yesterday. Mr. E. Lawrence B. A., the newly appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, will return from leave by the mail steamer, which arrives at Bombay on Saturday next. He will receive charge of his office of Collector from Mr. Wood on the 24th instant. Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardesar Moos L. M. and S., Acting Civil Surgeon of Thana left for the district yesterday, in order to inspect the work of Medical Dispensary at Wada.

Fourteen students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School have passed the Preliminary Examination here and they will appear before the Matriculation Examination committee, which will be held in Bombay on the 5th proximo.

Mr. Vasudev Baoji Arekar has generously opened a poor-house at Nargole in Umargaon Mahal, where he supplies men of wild tribes i. e., Katodies, Varlies, Kolies, Bhils, Thakars, Dhorias, Dooblas, Dhankas and Agries with Kanji daily. Shet Kalidas Thakar of Bombay distributes (Tipli) half a seer vine rice to poor men at Bhatava in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District from the 1st instant.

It is stated that a Hindoo servant named Maroti employed by a European Company, who was charged with having mis-appropriated Rs. 8 belonging to his masters living on the Bombay Road, died in the Civil Hospital, Thana, on Friday last. Magisterial enquiry is being made into the matter.

A Mahar woman, her mother, the woman's paramour and a Koli friend of the latter were tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a Jury on Thursday last, on a charge of murdering the husband of the Mahar woman at Nandgaon in Kurjat Taluka of the Kolaba Zilla last month. The Mahar woman was made an approver and already acquitted. The Judge summed up the case to the Jury, who found the accused not guilty. The Judge reserved his judgment until to-morrow. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Keshev Appa Padhye, B.A., LL.B., defended the accused.

At the instance of Plague Inspector Ganpat Bapu Salvi, a sepoy belonging to the P. W. D., was tried by the First class Magistrate of Thana, on Friday last, for concealing a plague case, which took place in his house last week. The Magistrate postponed the case until Wednesday next, for the evidence of Dr. Moos, Plague authority of Thana.

A Nawa Mharatta and three others of Kolset are now being tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Classs Magistrate of Thana for assaulting a Kudala Mharatta at Kolset Bunder in the Thana Taluka, a few days ago. The Kudala left his house at Bassein, on account of plague and went to reside at Kolset, where the Nawa Mharattas beat the Kudala and accused him of having imported epidemic diseases into their village.

Five births and nineteen deaths (including five deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been seven cases and five deaths from plague here since Sunday last. There are four patients in the Plague Hospital and eighteen persons in the Observation Camp to-day.

Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal Chairman of the Plague Relief Fund Committee, supplies poor men of Thana with the necessary materials (free of charges) to erect huts outside the town. Mr. Gulam Husen Khoja, a warehouse-keeper of this place, has especially been employ ered by P. R. F. Committee to provide helpless men with the things required, on account of the prevalence of plague in Thana.

The Kalyan Musalman-Hindoo riot case, which took place on Gunpati's holidays, was transferred to the Court of Rao Bahadur Sitram Damodhar Gvalekar, First Class Special Magistrate of Coorla-Bandora for trial last week.

THE Chinese authorities recently sent troops to protect the British and Chinese Corporation's engineers at the Naupio coal mines in the same district, brigandage having assumed a serious aspect.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF FORT WARD.

The debate on this subject was resumed. At the last meeting Mr. Kabraji had moved: That the report, dated the 1st October 1899, of the Committee of the Corporation appointed by resolution No. 12095, dated the 23rd March 1899, to prepare a representation under Section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested areas in the Fort District (A Ward), be approved and adopted, and that copy of the report be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action as suggested in paras. 3 and 4 thereof. Against this proposition the following two amendments were moved by Mr. Setalwad and Dr. Bhalchandra respectively: (1) That the report, dated the 1st October 1899, of the Committee of the Corporation appointed by resolution No. 12,095, dated the 23rd March 1899, to prepare a representation under Section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested areas in the Fort District (A Ward), be forwarded to the Commissioner for such remarks as he may wish to make on it. (2) That the report, dated the 1st October 1899, of the Committee of the Corporation appointed by resolution No. 12095, dated the 23rd March 1899, to prepare a representation under Section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested areas in the Fort District (A Ward), be recorded.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that the Executive Engineer had given his opinion that the Fort North might be left out of consideration for the present, and the speaker thought that precedence should be given in this matter to those districts which were most insanitary. In the last ten years there had been so much improvement in the Fort Ward compared with other parts of the city that he believed they should content themselves with what had already been done there.

Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia said some of the streets of the Fort Ward were as bad as those in other Wards in point of sanitation. He considered that by shelving the report they would do injustice to the committee who had devoted great labour to the preparation of the report.

The Commissioner said that in the minute which he had written in connection with the subject he had expressed his opinion that though the suggestions made by the committee would effect great improvements in the Fort Ward he did not think that the improvement of that Ward should be taken up first. He was of opinion that improvement of the B Ward was of the most urgent character and it should be taken before that of any other Ward.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta observed that it seemed to him that the whole difficulty arose from a circumstance for which they had to thank the Improvement Trust. It was an unfortunate thing that the Improvement Trust thought that they could best discharge their duties by holding the Corporation at arm's length and giving them no information which it was not legally bound to give. But he found that the Trust had failed to act up to a certain section of the City Improvement Act, which was that the Board should make a general survey of the City before they decided upon any particular scheme of improvement. He did not know whether any such survey had taken place. As had been humorously remarked by some members the Board were doing their business like *purdah* ladies. He thought that the Corporation should make some attempt to have before them a general survey of the City in order to enable them to decide what part of the city required urgent attention. He did not agree with those members who contended that preference should be given to those Wards which were sanitarily most defective. There were various considerations which they ought to bear in mind when dealing with these questions. Taking the subject of improving the Fort Ward, he would say that there were circumstances which led one to think that it would be better to give preference to this Ward. The Ward contained the Esplanade, the Port (Docks district), and the Fort (South district.) They knew that the Esplanade and the Fort South district were free from plague to a great extent, whereas Fort North was very much infected. He thought that under the circumstances, they should improve this part as soon as they could in order to render the whole block free from plague. Mr. Mehta then moved an amendment to the effect that the report be referred to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that he should be good enough to obtain from the Executive Engineer a more detailed improvement scheme with such estimates as might be possible with regard to the cost thereof.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the amendment, which on a division, was adopted.

SION AND MAHIM IMPROVEMENT SHEME.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta it was resolved to refer the scheme, forwarded by the City Improvement Trust for the improvement of Sion and Mahim sections, to the committee of the Corporation already appointed for reporting on similar schemes.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a report from Dr. Choksey in regard to the treatment of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum during the month of August.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to report whether in his opinion the experiments with Dr. Lustig's serum should be continued. He remarked that the experiments with the serum in question had not given satisfactory results, and he for one thought they were justified in sacrificing valuable human lives at the altar of medical science.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamooji seconded the proposition.

Mr. MacDonald took exception to the remarks made by the mover of the proposition. He thought it was hardly fair to judge a scientific subject in such a hasty manner. They had not evidence before them to show that the serum had failed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta endorsed the views of the last speaker.

The proposition was agreed to.

CHOWPATI MARKET.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to report what further steps he had taken to give effect to the resolution of the Corporation about the Chowpati Market.

REMOVING A NUISANCE.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. Khote was carried: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji as regards the conduct of the Municipality in the case of Osman Jamal vs. Ismailji Hussonji, and why no action had been taken so long to remove such an admittedly obnoxious nuisance."

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, October 17.
Vigil of Saint Luke Evngelist and a Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 536 and 130.
Wednesday, October 18—Festival of St. Luke.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 474, 320, 432.

Much disappointment was felt at the absence of Lane in the five hundred yards swimming championship at Nottingham on Saturday evening, and Jarvis was not well pleased. Through the President of the Amateur Swimming Association Jarvis announced to the audience that he had been looking forward to this race, being "particularly anxious to meet the Australian and redeem his recent defeat in the salt water championship." It was doubtless owing to the result being a foregone conclusion for Jarvis or Lane that kept a good many from entering for the event, the result being that only two swimmers turned out for the race, these being Jarvis and P. H. Lister, the ex-thousand yards Northern champion. The third prize therefore went a-begging, a curious state of things for a national race. It is hardly necessary to state that the amateur champion was successful, for Lister only made the journey with the intention of securing the third medal but was rewarded with the second. Jarvis's time was 6min. 51sec., or six seconds outside the record. Lister's was 7min. 15sec. Of all the amateur records which have been attacked from time to time this one appears to defy removal, although made five years ago by J. H. Tyers, and it will be remembered that on that occasion Tyers was the only swimmer of any calibre competing. The second and third places were filled by swimmers who had no pretensions to championship honours, and who entered at the last moment in order to ensure a contest. It was when this fact became known that Tyers determined to go for the record, and set up the present figures, which, under the circumstances, are all the more creditable to him. Jarvis on Saturday announced his intention of going for the record, but, as stated, failed by half a dozen seconds. Seeing that so many advertised attempts on the figures have failed, and having regard to the undoubted capital condition of Jarvis, it is to be hoped that before the season expires he will make a serious effort to compass this performance. His ability to do the feat never seems to be doubted, though on the other hand it remains to be accomplished.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, Dr. Hormasjee B. Dantra presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors now beg to submit their report, with the audited accounts of the company, for the year ended 31st August last. The profit and loss statement shows a balance of Rs. 7,074-12-1 (after deducting Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw's share of the profit) available for disposal. The board recommend it to be dealt with as follows:—To depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 3,000; to payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, Rs. 4,200; balance to next year's account, Rs. 474-12-1;—total Rs. 7,074-12-1. The retiring director is Dr. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantra, who is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared. Dr. Hormasjee B. Dantra was re-elected a director as well as chairman of the board for the ensuing year. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. Thanks were accorded to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents for their management of the business of the company; and the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to the 30th June, 1899. After deducting Rs. 25,000, the usual amount annually set aside for depreciation, the result for the year's working shows a loss of Rs. 29,131-7-5. This, however, is reduced to Rs. 15,864-5-1 by deducting the balance of Rs. 13,267-2-4 brought forward from last year's account. The year under report has been a very unfortunate one for the company. During the first six months of the year plague visited Hubli with great severity. The visitation disorganised the trade, and greatly affected the working of your mill. During the whole year the local market was glutted with yarns from Bombay and Ahmedabad, which, owing to the depression in the China trade, were largely shipped to the mofussil and sold at extremely low rates, thereby reducing the margin between cotton and yarn prices to a vanishing point. As, however, judging from the more favourable accounts now coming in from the Hubli Districts, your directors do not anticipate a continuance of such adverse times, they feel justified in recommending that, in addition to the Rs. 23, 880 paid as an ad-interim dividend, a further payment of Rs. 23,880, or a total dividend for the year of 9 per cent. per annum, should be made and charged to the reserve dividend fund account. Your directors are glad to report that the new mill is practically finished. It is hoped that a start will be made at an early date. The old and new mills and their contents with yarn and other stocks on hand have been insured for Rs. 18,44,880. It is with sincere regret that your directors record the death of Mr. Isaac Alcock, a colleague on the board, whose services have for so many years been invaluable to themselves and to the company. In his place Mr. C. H. Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon & Co., was appoint

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
Popular and Modern Policies.
LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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DIAGONAL BOLTS SAFE,
Having bolts on four sides of the door.
CHUBB'S SPECIAL SAFE,
Having a master-key to open all fittings.
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Having two doors with two distinct locks.
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NOTES,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the followihg comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,52,000	3,86,000	2,92,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom...	47,000	1,37,000	1,17,000
,, ,, to Continent....	81,000	83,000	65,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	12,61,000	11,16,000	13,81,000
,, ,, to U. K. ,, ...	3,47,000	4,22,000	3,82,000
,, ,, to Continent ,, ...	4,17,000	2,97,000	3,30,000
,, Stock in the Ports ...	7,70,000	7,71,000	5,65,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	23,70,000	25,91,070	19,16,780
,, ,, ,, of Surats ...	58,000	88,130	66,870

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	7,23,000	5,45,050	2,61,450
,, London	3,000	3,000	3,500
American afloat	1,20,000	3,08,500	3,07,000
East Indian ,,	2,000	1,000	500
Total...	9,03,000	8,57,550	5,72,450
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 23-32d.	3 3-32d.	3 23-32d.
,, Good Bhowaugger	3 3-32d.	2 5-8d.	3 1-4d.
Difference...	20-32d.	15-32d.	19-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc.	Rs.	2,20,474
,, ,, Branches...Dec.	,,	8,63,010
Other ,, ...Dec.	,,	23,33,919
Government Securities ...Dec.	,,	2,49,305
Other authorised ,, ...Dec.	,,	15,000
Loans...Inc.	,,	2,19,388
Bills Discounted and Purchased...Inc.	,,	99,499
Balances with other Banks...Inc.	,,	98,481
Cash ...Dec.	,,	33,33,861

The increasing demand for accommodation made a reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of 33 1-4 lakhs, it being now according to to-day's statement of the Bank's Affairs, 118 1-2 lakhs. To Pulic Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-4 lakhs at the Head Office, and a decrease of 8 1-2 lakhs at the Branches ; while from Private Deposits the withdrawals amounted to 23 1-4 lakhs. Government Securities were 2 1-2 lakhs less. Loans were 2 lakhs greater, and Bills Discounted and Purchased some 1 lakh.

COTTON.—The market re-opened this morning with a firm feeling and a fair enquiry. Exporters bought 2,100 bales, and the Mills 900 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 213 per candy was quoted ; for "Full" "Good" Bengal, for January, Rs 169 ; for "Good" Bhowngager, for May, Rs. 193.

The want of rain in the districts continues to be keenly felt, as disclosed by to-day's wired advices. The only reported rain fall since the despatch of the previous telegrams in the middle of last week, was 7 cents at Hubli, and 5 cents at Bellary. The weather is bright, but the prospects for the crops are the reverse of bright.

WHEAT.—Prices are 1 an. higher for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—For Linseed prices are 2 ans. higher, but for other descriptions they are unchanged.

FREIGHTS are very firm in tone. Business has been done for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. to 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A limited business was reported done either way ; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight ...	1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.	,,
Francs...	172 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady to-day at 94 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 3-8 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a downward movement in prices to-day, as disclosed by our revised list.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th October, as compared with the statement of 7th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 7. Rs.	Oct. 13. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,21,146	53,41,621
Do. do. at Branches	2,40,761	14,77,756
Other Deposits	331,82,235	303,43,316
Post Bills	4,442	4,412
Credits, undrawn	12,13,990	10,80,792
Rs...	588,62,609	557,52,923
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	92,51,754	90,02,449
Other authorised Securities	34,67,034	34,52,021
Credits on Govt and other authorised Securities	42,86,541	43,57,332
Loans do. do. do.	197,35,775	199,55,463
Bills Discounted and purchased	63,31,050	61,30,579
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,770
Stamps and Stationery	20,911	20,910
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,60,702	2,59,183
Cash	151,86,077	118,59,216
Rs...	588,62,609	557,52,923

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 3-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, Peninsular, arrived here, this morning.

KARACHI, OCT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, Vindobona, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this morning. She is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 18th, at day break.

COLOMBO, OCT. 16.

Mail steamer Bengal, from Bombay arrived.

The German East Africa Line Steamers Sstoss arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 16th instant, via Mombassa.

The Floria-Rubattins Companys steamer, Bisagno left Penang for Bombay, yesterday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	10	3 a.m.	5	31
Teheran	16	2	11 p.m.	...	38
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 16th October, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	44	...	1
,, Karachi	0	16	...	2
,, Madras	0	35	...	1

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily for Recruits from 7 a.m.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for Recurits this evening (Tuesday) the 17th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 5-15 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Thursday at 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Gun Laying.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—Tuesday and Thursday at 5-15 p.m. Lecture on Gunnery and Instructions in Laying.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAMS EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure prompt delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

WARNER—October 5, at Moradabad, W G Warner, aged 70 years 7 months and 20 days.
WILSON—Near Islamabad, Kashmir, from a fall from a pony, Mabel Christian Erskine (Kirstie), the beloved and only daughter of Major C L and Mrs Wilson, R. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1899.

EARLY in the current year, the Madras Government instructed its Director of Cinchona Plantations to proceed to Java, to there enquire into the conditions of cinchona cultivation, and make suggestions as to the future of the industry in Southern India. Mr. Standen, accordingly, went to Java, and on his return submitted a report in July last, which concludes with the following five practical suggestions :—(1) That further attempts should be made to cultivate sedgers from seed obtained from Java. They should be grown at an elevation of from four to five thousand feet, in rich, well drained soil, and the richest trees only should be propagated from ; (2) the grafting of sedgers on succirubra at low elevations, and of officinalis at higher elevations, should be tried ; (3) officinalis seed should be taken only from trees showing a high percentage of quinine ; (4) succirubra bark should be shipped in the form of quills ; and, (5) high cultivation, should be adopted, and, where the lay of land and the nature of the soil are suitable, the ground should be terraced before planting. Besides these suggestions, the report is full of facts of historical and critical interest to cinchona planters in this country, which are liable to be overlooked if only the bare suggestions are accepted and acted upon. Mr. Standen tells us that the Government plantations there, measuring 2,205 acres, and situated principally in the west of the island, contain 2,602,300 trees, of which 1,098,000 are sedgers from seed, 513,000 from grafts, and 4,500 from cuttings. 494,000 are hybrids (succirubra and ledger), 444,300 pure succirubras, and 48,000 pure officinalis. In the private estates, as in the government plantations, sedgers from seed preponderate. Writing of the cost of openings in Java Mr. Standen says, it amounts, in the Government plantations, to rupees 60 per acre, with 7 rupees per acre extra for terracing, done generally and carried out with scientific exactitude as the tracing of the terraces is made with an intrument. As the rates for labour are the same in Java as in India it is possible to make a comparison between this charge, here and there, where, according to Mr. Standen's last year's operations in extending 80 acres at Gykara, he spent 6,995 rupees or at the rate of 87 1-2 rupees per acre without terracing and on working charges alone. Mr. Standen notices the conditions of labour in the two countries and particularly refers to the absence of advances to coolies, which South Indian planters regard as indispensable to their industry. He attributes it to the practice of the courts of ignoring advances as a factor of consideration in judicial proceedings. This may or may not be as Mr. Standen surmises, according to the extent to which breaches of contract come before the courts and according to the character of those tribunals. Of the soil, he says, it is not as rich as that of South Indian forest soil, but better results to cinchona follow, because of its fine physical condition, and owing to the peculiarities of climate. In Mr. Standen's estimation, this circumstance detracts from the value of analyses of soils as criteria of their value. Generally speaking, he found the best cinchona in Java growing on a dark, chocolate loam ; rich in himus and with a free open subsoil that readily absorbs the rainfall instead of allowing it to run off the surface in the manner of wash so detrimental to the soils of hilly tracts.

The Javanese cinchona planter is careful to obtain the best sedger seed for planting. It commands a high price at public auction. The Government possesses the best original sedgers in Java ; believed to have been in 1865 obtained from India through Mr. J. W. B. Money of Deva Shola, and now 33 years old with a stem girth of 12 inches 5 feet from the ground, from 50 to 60 feet high, and standing at distances apart to number 183 to an acre. Upkeep in Java costs rupees 7 1-2 per acre. On the Nilgiri Government plantations it amounts to 18 rupees per acre, but in the former no attempt is made to keep the estates clean, and manuuring is restricted to forking in a crop of lubius periodically, which is believed to add one per cent. to the alkaloids. Private planters, who apply sulphate of ammonia, believe it increases the alkaloidal value from one to two per cent. but generally manuring is not employed in the case of cinchona in Java. In methods of harvesting, processes differ in Java and in India. In the latter, Mr. McIvor's scraping and mossing are employed and more generally Mr. Moen's scraping, in Java. Shaving and up-rooting are universal, the former beginning with the 4th year and continued to the 8th year with yields of 100, 175, 300, 450 and 650 pounds per acre respectively. The high yield of from 2 to 7 pounds per tree is attributed to the bark being taken from the branches, the stem, and the roots. Original sedgers in the Government plantations give the phenomenal return of 741 pounds per acre per annum. The manner of cropping in Java necessitates replanting as rooting up proceeds, but as a general rule the replanting is not done annually, but after the trees are completely cleared away ; and in this connection it has been discovered that cinchonas of the second generation are of higher alkaloidal value than those of the first, the antithesis of what Mr. Standen reports is his experience on the Nilgiris, which induced him to advocate the replanting of uprooted cinchona areas with fuel trees. The method of harvesting being as stated, the system of close planting in Java is unobjectionable. Consequently Ledgers stand at 4 by 4, hybrids 5 by 4, and succirumbras 6 by 4 and 6 by 6 apart. The sedger bark of Java is the richest cinchona bark in the world, as well as the greatest in bulk of its supply. The recent fall in price encouraged replanting of uprooted cinchona clearings with tea in Java, but, with subsequent recovery of the market, this has been abandoned, and cinchona is once more rehabilitated in popular favour. If the Javanese planters, according to Mr. Standen, could be induced to co-operate and refrain from flooding the market with more bark than it requires, they might be able to regulate and control it completely, but there is as little co-operation among them as among Indian and Ceylon planters ; for during the first six months of the current year, Mr. Standen tells us, that they shipped no less than 5,090,800 pounds of bark—the highest shipment ever made—which has caused a drop in the price of bark just as it showed a tendency to advance. About the time Mr. Standen was leaving the island, however, he learnt that a resolution had been arrived at by the cinchona planters to establish a sole market for bark at Batavia, where all bark will first find its way instead of to Amsterdam as heretofore.

The latest crop return of the Government plantations in Java is that for 1897, which amounted to 651,744 pounds, or at the rate of 295 1-2 pounds per acre. In Java, as in India, Government operations are more expensive than private operations and hence, while the expense of placing its bark in Amsterdam costs the Government 3 annas and 7 pies per pound, inclusive of shipping charges, it costs the private planters only 2 annas and 8 pies per pound ; or, making the calculation on the unit, the cost of production and transport on Government Estates is 3-4d., and when this sells at 1d. the profit amounts to 33 per cent. We are told by Mr. Standen that the Government in Java in 1897 cleared rupees 1,21,516·4 on its cinchona cultivation in that year, which on the area gives rupees 55 per acre. No comparison can be made with the Government Estates in this country, as they grow for the hospitals and for village distribution. But according to the crop returns for 1898-99, the Nilgiri cinchona plantation bark cost for production and carriage to the Nidduwuttum Quinine Factory at the rate of annas 7-4·81 per pound, or more than double what the Java bark costs to put down in Amsterdam. It appears that this exceptionally high rate is only for 1898-99, for we notice in the stock account that the value of old bark is quoted at anfias 5-1·51 still much in excess of that of Java, and yet without the expenses of transport. The succirubra bark of Java, being a manufacturer's bark, produces results exactly similar to those obtained by it in India.

THE poverty of vernacular literature is a theme which receives the yearly attention of Mr. Sathe, the Registrar of Native Publications, in his reports to Government. To remove the disability under which vernacular writers labour, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who, as the Dewan of Cutch, and latterly as Prime Minister of Baroda, has done excellent service to the cause of primary education, suggests the employment of the vernaculars as the media of instruction. This suggestion has been favourably received by the public as well as by many educational authorities. It is an incontrovertible fact that Gujarati literature is very poor. The historical books like "Karan Ghelo" and "Vanraj Chavdo" have no interest for the boys of this generation. Modern Gujarati literature has not been enriched by substantial contributions on its classical side. When there is such a general complaint against the poverty of Gujarati literature, we welcome the little volume entitled "Astodaya," from the able and versatile pen of Mr. Mansukhram Surjaram, who is a Sanskrit scholar of distinction. Judged by its style and matter, the book offers a help in the cultivation of classical Gujarati and may be considered as a typical standard production of the Province. It is a philosophical work which has gained for itself an honourable place in the ranks of literature, and that it has now run to a fourth edition may be taken as a substantial proof of its success. "Astodaya" is elegant in its diction and lofty in its conception. Its theme is a reflection on the rise and fall of nations with special reference to India. All that is best in the literature of the East and West in reference to the subject chosen by the author is collected in this handy volume for the Gujarati reader. These excerpts from the writings of learned scholars, oriental and occidental, which is a feature of the work, betray appreciative diligence in the writer, and his intimate acquaintance with the richest literatures of the world, Sanskrit, English and German, is remarkable. These selections have been so grouped as to show that the gain and loss of happiness are the order of the world, and that neither the one nor the other should unduly elate or discomfit us. History, philosophy, biography, and religion prove this to be the case. Mr. Mansukhram might perhaps have written in simpler language that would have brought his philosophy more home to the people. Herbert Spencer, did not disdain a style, even in treating of such exclusively scientific subjects as biology and zoology, that the average English reader could easily grasp ; nor is Mill, though not so simple as Spencer, so difficult to follow. Our Gujarati essayist might have bethought himself of these examples. The book, too, is intended for students and boys more than for grown-up people or scholars. Even with this fault, the essay attains its end and puts before the Gujarati public a subject of vital importance in the field of philosophy.

The contemplation of the rise and fall of great nations, of great men, and even of insignificant individuals, like the majority of us, with philosophic calm is an inborn gift of Natives of the East. It has stood them in good stead in many matters, though in others it has paved the way for their ruin. It has supplied a certain strength of mind, and a boundless trust in God. Here it is impressed on the student that the wheel of fortune is ever revolving, that the sun of prosperity like our every-day luminary sets and rises, and that it is no use moaning over misfortunes. Light succeeds darkness, and happiness comes after adversity. Hence difficulties and disasters, instead of making us dejected, should rather urge us on to nobler actions : to more energetic efforts for the common good. Sincerity of purpose, in the words of Carlyle, and truthfulness like that of King Harishchandra, are bound to emerge triumphant from all ordeals. Self-help, good deeds, virtuous ideals, and a contempt for mean and meritricious glory, these are the points which we are urged to strive for that we may enter the rank of those great men, who have "left their foot-prints on the sands of time." A country's prosperity is the result of a series of gifted men having given their best services to that country. It is such men who in the long course of varying fortune turn the balance to the side of greatness. Rama's goodness and greatness, Karna's charity and almsgiving, Miltiades' patriotic fervour on the field of Marathon—these are only a few of the countless instances, the essayist reminds us, where the influence that they have exercised on the world have been wholly and purely for good. In trying to drive the truth home, that where they went we can go, we can like them cheerfully submit to the "rising and falling" of fate, he advises that his readers should neither grumble at the order of nature nor sit with folded hands in times of calamity. They should be up and doing, put their shoulder to the wheel and meet the turn of fortune half way. The book is admirable in that it teaches that a righteous activity should coexist with a faith in God. In the present time, when India is passing through a transition stage, nothing is more necessary for her "rising" than righteous, virtuous, activity in various ways, social, religious and educational. Mr. Mansukhram, in feeling terms, exhorts the reader to strive once more to irradiate with the light of knowledge this beautiful land of love, of poetry and of science, but so long as the language remains undeveloped, it will find a very faint response. He points out the opportunities for self-improvement and self-culture which the British Government have placed in our way. Mr. Mansukhram, who himself is a life-long student of ancient lore, has for his motto "Plain living and high thinking." Besides enriching the literature by valuable contributions, he furthers the cause of education by giving help to many deserving but poor students, and thus practises what he preaches in his short philosophical work.

THE s.s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

LIEUTENANT C. J. F. O. JOHNES, of the 1st Madras Lancers, died on Saturday morning at the St. George's Hospital from typhoid fever. The funeral took place on Sunday at Sewree with full military honours and was attended by officers off duty. The 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, furnished the escort and carrying party, and the firing party was furnished by the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The Band of the 1st Norfolk Regiment was also in attendance.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd September 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 225,091 maunds and Rs. 73,365 in the earnings.

AN accident occurred on the Indian Midland Railway at Bhopal on Thursday, a goods train while going on to a siding being derailed. One man was killed.

THE gold imports into India between the 1st April and the 31st August amounted to 394,850 ounces, the value coming to a little over two and a half crores of rupees.

As already stated, the despatch of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to Berbera was countermanded under orders from Home. Fresh orders have reached Simla on Saturday in accordance with which 100 sabres instead of the whole regiment will now be despatched.

IT is reported that a band of armed Waziris raided the police station of Nizam-Gur in the Peshawur District on the 11th October, and looted eight police carbines, one bayonet, two revolvers, and a little cash.

A LARGE number of Khojal Khel Waziris having entered the Kurrum country in order to graze their flocks, one of their shepherds and 240 sheep and goats were seized on Sunday as a punishment. A few shots were exchanged, but no one was hit.

THE Government is prepared to make loans to Native States, and probably 50 lakhs may be required for this purpose. In Ajmere-Merwara an expenditure of 1 1-4 lakhs has been sanctioned, and 70,500 persons are already on the relief works. In the Central Provinces relief expenditure already has been sanctioned up to 10 lakhs, and loans to 3 1-4 lakhs, while the local programme provides for works employing nearly 4,000,000 persons for a period of three months. In the Punjab over 60,000 persons are by this time employed on relief works, and arrangements have been mane for a much larger number, while four railway schemes have been sanctioned as famine relief measures. In north Bombay nearly 40,000 persons are already on relief works, and two railways have been sanctioned as relief works, while other projects are in contemplation. The programme of the Bombay Government provides for the employment of 950,000 persons for a period of three months.

COLONEL A. BARROW, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, will succeed Colonel Vousden as Colonel on the Staff at Kohat when the latter goes on eight months' furlough about December. Lieutenant-Colonel De Brath will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

THE Manmar-Jalna section of the Hyderabad-Godavery Railway from Manmar to Sailoo, 140 miles, will be definitely opened for goods traffic only on 20th October. Passenger traffic will commence a month later, after the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has inspected the line and sanctioned its formal opening, subject to the approval of the Government of India. By that time the rolling stock of every description will be ready.

THE aggregate trade of the Dominion for the month of August shows an increase of 9,000,000 dols. 6,000,000 dols. being exports and 3,000,000 dols. imports.

THE Yang-tse Corporation has obtained a special edict granting a concession for forty years to work a coalfield near Shan-hai-kwan. The fact that this concession is independent of the arbitrary regulations of the Bereau of Mines indicates that the latter's chief "raison d'etre" is to block enterprises which conflict with the exigencies of the political situation in Pekin or with the interests of the native officials concerned.

AN Ottawa telegram says :—The Governor-General, owing to numerous duties requiring his presence here, will not be able to visit Chicago next month. His Excellency has had a long-standing engagement to be the guest of Governor Roosevelt during the international yacht races, and Lady Minto and he will leave for New York on Saturday. Lady Minto starts for England on Oct. 7.

MR. EVANS, one of the directors of the Westinghouse Brake Company, in an interview, stated that the Russian Government has been unable to place orders either in Europe or in the United States for 700 locomotives, which are required for the Trans-Siberian Railway. All the great railway-engine builders are so busy that no firm could undertake to deliver this huge order within a time which the Russian Government considered reasonable. Mr. Evans says that the result will be that operations on the Siberian Railway will be seriously hindered.

THE negotiations between Italy and China are still dragging on, and appear as far as ever from a definite settlement. The Tsung-li-Yamen are apparently obdurate in their decision not to grant anything further than the concession already offered. They say that they have made their proposal and it remains for Italy to accept or decline it, and that so far as they are concerned further negotiation is useless. The Italian Government appears not to have made up its mind as to the policy to be pursued in these circumstances, and the matter has practically come to a deadlock.

ACCORDING to advices received from Port Arthur, that town is showing signs of constant growth and progress. The buildings now in course of construction include several Orthodox churches, a fine club-house for officers, houses for officials, shops, and hotels, in one of which there is already a restaurant with French female comic singers. Vehicles on the Russian model are already driving about the streets, a mile and a half of railway has been laid down, while there is quite a little city occupied by the officers and employes of the Manchurian railway. Moreover, a steamboat service has been organised between Port Arthur and different ports in China, Japan, Corea, and Siberia.

THE Pope on September 25, received in the Gallery of Geographical Maps some 1,200 French pilgrims, mostly working men and priests. In reply to an address by the organiser of the pilgrimage, his Holiness pronounced a short allocution in French recommending obedience to the doctrines of the Church, which alone could assure happiness upon earth, and exhorting the pilgrims to bear in mind the counsels contained in the recent encyclical to the French clergy and to unite themselves for work in social and religious fields. The allocution was entirely devoid of political importance. After receiving the apostolic benediction, the pilgrims placed at the Pope's feet a valuable contribution to the Peter's Pence fund.

SOME interesting particulars are given in the "Statistics" volume of the London County Council as to the cost of maintaining the London police force. It appears that the Metropolitan Police, including the City costs more per inhabitant and per constable than any other force in England. The police force in London numbers 15,326 officers and men, of whom nearly 2,000 are employed on special duties. The total cost of this for the year 1896 was 1,377,765l., which works out at 4s. 11d. per inhabitant, and 96l. 9s. 4d. per constable. The costs of the Liverpool police in the same period was 111, 523l., or 3s. 8 1-2d. per inhabitant, and 90l. 13s. 7d. per constable. The Manchester police cost 95,076l., or 3s. 9d. per inhabitant, and 92l. 4s. 4d. per constable ; while in Birmingham the charge was only 60,944l., or 2s. 6d. per inhabitant, and 91l. 4s. 8d. per constable.

MRS. BAKER, the custodian of Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery, Startford-on-Avon, died on Monday Sept. 25. On Friday, the 15th inst., she slipped from a stone step in the cottage and broke her thigh. As she was nearly 87 years of age and in a rather feeble condition it was decided by her medical advisers not to attempt to set the broken limb, as it would probably have resulted in immediate death. Mrs. Baker, who was very proud of her lineage, had lived at the cottage over 80 years, and she claimed to be descended from Susan Hathaway, piece of Anne Hathaway Shakespeare's wife. Her father owned the famous cottage. A few years ago the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace purchased the cottage for £3,000, and gave Mrs. Baker £500 for certain articles of furniture, including the finely carved Elizabethan bedstead in the upper room. Mrs. Baker was retained as custodian. She has shown the cottage to visitors for over 70 years, during which period she has made the acquaintance of most of the eminent literary men of the time.

THE "Central News" learns that the negotiations between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States over the Alaskan Boundary Question, which had temporarily lapsed during the holiday season, have now been actively renewed. A new basis of compromise has been put forward, and it is hoped that a settlement of the American-Canadian boundary problem will soon become an accomplished fact. The principal point now under consideration is a suggestion that Great Britain should become the lessee from America of a strip of land abutting upon the Lynn Canal. If this line of suggestion be adopted mutually it will provide a very valuable place for the use of Canada for the embarkation and disembarkation of merchandise on this important waterway, and at the same time it will not involve the inclusion of this territory within the boundary of the Dominion of Canada as such. Upon the solution of this Boundary Question steps will be taken to bring about a reassembling of the Joint High Commission (which broke up last February) for the discussion of other questions outstanding between the United States, Canada, and England.

THE despatch of the Army Corps to South Africa, whenever that measure may come to practical achievement, will be followed by the embodiment of several battalions of Militia to complete the standing Garrison of the United Kingdom. Such a measure will be entirely in accord with the principles of Lord Cardwell's scheme, which distinctly contemplated, as every territorial regiments should always have an embodied battalion at Home, that whenever the two line battalions were absent simultaneously a Militia battalion should be embodied in their place. This will now be the case with the Devonshire Regiment, to take one instance, which has sent one Battalion to Natal from India, while the other is on the point of starting from England. An embodiment of Militia during the winter months ought to be a very popular measure, for regular pay at the time when work is most scarce and the good accommodation in barracks will probably be acceptable to many. It is quite possible too that Militia may be wanted for the Mediterranean stations, though matters are not likely to be serious enough to call for the employment of the new Special Service Section.

THE report of the disturbance at the gate of the Rue d'Isly spread rapidly through the town, and the Governor-General, who was present at a lunch given by General Larchey, left the party immediately and drove to the scene of the disorder with a cavalry escort. By eleven o'clock order was restored in the town. Further accounts of the disturbance show that after the first affray in the Rue de la Lyre, M. Max Regis was proceeding to his residence when the second conflict occurred at the gate of the Rue d'Isly M. Max Regis had besought his friends and supporters to remain outside of the town and return to their homes in order to avoid exposing themselves to the danger of being shot in the event of an attempt being made to arrest him. His partisans, however, returned to the town and took part in the second disturbance, in the course of which it is alleged stones were thrown at the gendarmes. In all nine persons were wounded. The Jews who received injuries were taken to their homes. M. Max Regis was barricaded within his house. Renewed disturbances broke out at midnight in the neighbourhood of the Jewish quarter, and a collision took place between the Anti-Semite demonstrators and the police. Several persons were injured, and six arrests were made.

A NEW clasp has just been added to the "West Africa" medal by a recent Army Order, No. 152 of 1899. It is inscribed "Sierra Leone 1897-8," and is given for the arduous little campaign against the rebels in the Sierra-Leone hinterland, who rebelled against their taxes and massacred several whites. The various operations covered by the clasp lasted over a year, and were conducted by various Special Service officers and local corps and some companies of the West India Regiment. The "West Africa" medal is that first given for Ashantee in 1873, and has a ribbon of yellow and black stripes. A new grant of the "Eastern and Central African" medal of 1896 has just been made by Army Order No. 135 of 1899, for operations in and about the Central African Protectorate and Shire during the last five years. The clasp is inscribed "Central Africa, 1891-98," and is the first clasp on this medal. The medal is of the same die as the "West Africa" medal, but attached to the ribbon in a separate manner, and worn with a distinctive ribbon. The ribbon has a brown, white and black stripe, representing the nationalities composing the British forces in the Protectorate and Province. This medal is an entirely distinctive decoration despite its being struck from the same die from the "West Africa" medal, and may be seen on the breasts of many Punjabi soldiers who have returned from a two-years' period of service in Central Africa. It was first granted by Army Order No. 66 of 1895, for services in Shire and Uganda in 1891-2-3-4 and for services in Unyoro in 1895 by Army Order No. 100 of 1896. A new medal for Uganda and East Africa has apparently been sanctioned by recent army Orders, with several clasps attached—but it has not yet been issued from the mints, and no particulars are forthcoming.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The news from the seat of war is still scanty and unreliable.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS ALONG THE KIMBERLEY RAILWAY.

The Boers with some artillery have occupied Border, a siding on the railway between Vryburg and Kimberley.

They have also cut the railway telegraph at Modder River Station, which is twenty-five miles south of Kimberley.

REPORTED FIGHTING AT SPYTSFONTEIN.

A report requiring confirmation is current at Capetown to-night that the Imperial forces have intercepted and engaged the Boers who were trying to join hands with their force at Modder River.

The place where the engagement took place is said to be Spytsfontein between Modder River and Kimberley.

Boer raiders fired on a British patrol at Glencoe Camp yesterday, but the fire was not returned and they retired.

FOURTEEN BATTALIONS TO EMBARK FOR THE CAPE NEXT WEEK.

Oct. 16.

As regards the Special Army Corps for South Africa arrangements are now completed for the embarkation of fourteen battalions by the twenty-third instant.

MAJOR MARCHAND SYMPATHISES WITH THE BOERS.

Major Marchant of Fashoda fame has sounded the French authorities as to whether he would be allowed to offer his services to the Boers.

The French Government however has discouraged the idea.

THE BOERS SOUTH OF NEWCASTLE.

The Boers under Commandant Viljoen have advanced south of Newcastle, and, it is reported, have occupied Dannhauser near Glencoe.

The other Boer Commandos remain at the Tintwa and Vaalbanas Passes.

It is believed that General Joubert is at Laing's Nek, which he is fortifying.

The Boers have captured a police patrol at Dejagers Drift, fifteen miles from Dundee.

THE ALLEGED BATTLE AT LADYSMITH.

THE BOERS AND BASUTOS.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires on Saturday as follows:—

"The report of a big action near Ladysmith is an unfounded sensation. Sir George White made a sortie (reconnaissance?) but has withdrawn without engaging.

It is officially announced that there were no fatalities on the armoured train captured by the Boers Captain Nesbit, who was in command of the train, was taken prisoner.

A train carrying dynamite has been blown up above Mafeking; and the bridge over the Molopo. River has been destroyed.

The Cape Parliament has discreetly closed its session; Mr. Schreiner preaching peace to the end.

The Transvaal Refugees Fund, which was opened by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Thursday, already amounts to £60,000, including £5,000 from the Werner Beit Company, £7,000 from the Robinson Mines, and £5,000 from the Duke of Westminster.

Mr. Kipling, after promising to attend a public meeting at Brighton last evening, withdrew, because there were rumours that he would speak. He has written to Lord Edmund Talbot, the Chairman, saying that he is no public speaker, but proposed to attend as recognising that it is everyone's duty to support the Government unreservedly.

The Boers are attempting to negotiate an alliance with the Basutos, but ineffectually. It is believed that the Basutos are thoroughly loyal".

PLAGUE ON A. P. AND O. STEAMER.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A lascar suffering from plague has been landed from the steamer Peninsular at Plymouth and conveyed to the hulk there.

The usual precautions are being taken by the authorities.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

LORD SANDHURST'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

Lord Sandhurst leaves Mahableshwar for Ahmednagar on the 24th instant to inquire into and inspect the measures now in operation for the suppression of plague. From Ahmednagar His Excellency will come to Poona, whence he will later proceed to Ahmedabad to meet Lord Curzon. Lord Sandhurst thence accompanies the Viceregal Party to Kathiawar, where Lord Curzon wishes to become acquainted with measures taken to meet famine in those parts. Several vexed questions about Morvi State, railway tribute customs, et cetera, are also pending, and these it is the Viceroy's desire to settle.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

A MARKED DECREASE.

There were seven cases and ten deaths in the city, the total mortality being 16; three cases and two deaths in the Cantonment, Suburban area nil, and in the district 106 cases and 88 deaths.

CRICKET MATCH AT PATIALA.

PATIALA vs. PARSIS.

PATIALA, Oct. 16.

In the match between the Patiala Eleven and the Parsi team from Bombay the Maharaja won the toss and sent in Mistri and Kutabudin against the attack of Driver and Bulsara. Patiala made 111, but the tenth wicket was down for 60. Rajabahu and Manzur raised the total to 111. Kanga kept wicket splendidly, and Driver took 5 wickets for 26 runs, and Bulsara 5 for 41, while the Parsis' fielding was superb. Patel's hits included six-fours. Kharas played magnificently: he hit four fours. Scores:—

PATIALA.

Mistri, b Driver	10
Kutabadin, b Bulsara	0
Badesram, b Bulsara	5
The Maharaja, st Kanga, b Driver	5
Billimoria, b Bulsara	7
Tarachand, b Bulsara	22
Nanakram, run out	4
Mehta, b Driver	2
Sevasingh, b Driver	0
Rajabahu, b Bulsara	0
Kour Sah'b, not out	23
Manzoor, b Machliwala	28
Extras	7
Total	111

BOMBAY PARSIS.

Homi Kanga, b Mehta	8
Patel, c Tarachand, b Nanakram	44
Colabawala, c Nanak, b Billimoria	0
Kharas, st Munzoor, b Nanakram	42
Mody, not out	37
Machliwalla, c Rajabahu, b Nanakram	0
Ponchkhanewala, b Mehta	5
Patonji Kanga, c Maharaja, b Mehta	8
Lungrana, c Nanak, b Billimoria	5
Framroj }	to bat
Guards }	
Driver }	
Bulsara }	
Total	149

Mistri was indisposed.—Umpires, Tapia and Matadin.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN CALCUTTA.

EARLY SESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Legislative season in Calcutta is likely to commence this year considerably earlier than last, the various non-official members having been officially requested to be in attendance about 15th December.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR INDIA.

A GOOD DECREASE.

The decrease has at last been reported in the plague-mortality number of deaths throughout India, last week, as having been 5,806 against 6,707 in the previous seven days. The improvement is due to fewer fatal cases in the Deccan. Bombay City reports 125 deaths, Karachi City 7, the Madras Presidency 16, Mysore 173, Hyderabad 65, Central Provinces 48, the Punjab 2, Calcutta 40, and the Saran District (Bengal) 27.

HEALTH OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief is now about again and is taking daily carriage exercise.

SEQUEL TO THE RAILWAY OUTRAGE IN BALUCHISTAN.

The two Tingianis Marris responsible for the recent murderous attack on the gangmen's hut near the Sunari-Harnai Railway, which resulted in the death of one gangman and the wounding of another, have been arrested. It seems that on the outrage occurring the Marris were warned that they would be held responsible for the safety of the railway, which no doubt had something to do with the promptness with which the murderers have been brought to book. The motive for the outrage does not appear to have yet been ascertained.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A SENTRY.

In the small hours of the morning of the 8th, rifle-thieves endeavoured to cut down a sentry of the 39th (Garhwal) Rifles over the Colonel-on-the-Staff's tent at Drosh. The sentry was only slightly wounded and secured the assailant's tulwar, but the would-be murderer escaped in the dark while his companions were fired at by the sentries as they went.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Lieutenant Macnaghten, 16th Lancers, was accidentally drowned while fishing in the Poonch River, on the 12th instant. His body was recovered and buried at Jhelum on the 14th.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Layard, 1st Northamptonshires, has been ordered to Wei-hai-wei to join the Chinese Regiment.

Colonel Hutchinson, Director of Military Education, India, proceeds on 8 months' leave, home, in March next.

Major Middleton gets the vacant command of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, with Major Carr, second in command.

Major Lyle, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, Poona, has six months' sick leave home.

Captain C. J. Hudson, I. M., S., 2nd Bombay Infantry, reverts to military employ.

The Reliefs of the 11th, 12th and 19th Bengal Lancers have been cancelled owing to the scarcity prevailing in the districts through which these corps would have to march.

A Wing of the Royal Sussex, Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2-1, 1-4 and 2-4 Gurkhas have been struck out of the Dalhousie Manœuvres owing to supply difficulties.

The Bangalore-Secunderabad-Bellary Concentration has also been cancelled owing to the prevalance of plague and scarcity, and it is probable that other movements will also have to be abandoned.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

The Transport Nevasa left Port Natal for Capetown on the 18th instant, and the Transport Nairung arrived at Capetown on Saturday, all well.

PEACE AND WAR IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

A young correspondent, who had the curiosity to go to see the fair-play between the Peace and War parties at the Trafalgar Square Meeting on Sunday, September 24th, gives us an account of the proceedings:—"The Square was fairly crowded when I arrived and a little later there was a fearful crush. However I got through to the front row, up to the very platform, or rather one of them, for the pedestals of the pillars were utilised by the speakers as platforms. A man got up and began a speech by calling for 'Silence!' There had been a ceaseless hum up to that, but when the unfortunate orator attempted to speak everybody yelled, took off their hats, and waved numerous Union Jacks. He went on bravely, but of course no one heard or listened. So he disisted from the attempt. Then a man in a white waistcoat and deep-set grey eyes—his chief characteristics—came round to my pedestal, but unfortunately he got the same reception. I was at his very feet, but could catch nothing but 'Cause,' repeated occasionally, varied with 'Truth.' I reflected that Mark Antony even among the dead-and-gone Romans must have had his work cut out for him. No wonder he turned to clay. No! That was Cæsar. But this peace orator had neither hearing nor applause. 'Git O ne!' 'What O! Krujer!' punctuated by an occasional apple or pear was all he and his satellites got. This sort of thing went on at all the other platforms too. Then, when speaking was obviously an impossibility, the demonstrators—the positive ones—walked round and round the pillars in a sort of silent protest. An actor was among them—not a 'jeune premier.' He was politely requested by the negatives to get his hair cut. There was an old and impressive-looking German, who was instantly dubbed Father Christmas. He tried to say a few words, evidently unofficially, but was so rapidly silenced that the crowd shouted. 'We soon got rid of im!' Finally the positives (inner circle) collected on my platform and looked round, fierce but impotent. The apples and pears showered down now, in several instances apparently with effect. There were also tomatos and pocket-knives, but none came my way. A daring man from the crowd climbed up, and waved a Union Jack from the platform. He was frantically cheered, but the police did not approve and pulled him down; for alas! the Union Jack just then had the effect of a red rag to a bull. Every two minutes sections of the crowd sang:—

"Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the wives,
Britons never, never, never shall be slives."

Also! "God Save the Queen!" The peace demonstrators were hailed severally as "Krujer!" "You'd better go 'ome to Krujer and ask 'im for your fiver. Tell 'im you did yer best!" "Three groans for Krujer!" given with a vengeance. "Three cheers for Chimberline?" hooray! "I'm goin' to stick up for my bloomin' (only it wasn't blooming) country, I am. Come orf that pillar, ye're disgracin' it." "Ah! Majuby 'ill 'al be tother wye this time!" "You'd better git be'ind some rocks, 'ad n't yer!" This to some unfortunate who had been hit by an apple. By this time a disposition to rush the platform was manifested. The police had plenty of work, but they succeeded at last in getting off the peace demonstrators in cabs, escorted by mounted police. By Jingo! it was splendid sport, almost as good as Soccer. Everybody was sublimely happy, except the unlucky instigators of the meeting. I must say I think they were awful fools to give themselves away like that. The Government did an unconscious good stroke of business in giving them leave to speak in Trafalgar Square. They did not even look effective, not the sort of people to influence a crowd. The same, of course, might be said of those who shouted them down. But the crowd was mostly a well-dressed one. It's quite clear on which side in the Transvaal struggle the man-in-the street ranges himself. He don't want no reasons. He wants Majuba Hill to fight over again. No wobbling this time! Whether it's a difficult job or not is nothing to him. Ain't Tommy Atkins equal to it?"

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHY ACTIVE OPERATIONS ARE IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

The military correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," writing on the 28th ult., says:—The situation in South Africa continues to perplex by its ambiguous nature, and the apparent uncertainty of our Government causes a good deal of anxiety in England. There are two aspects in which this situation may be viewed—the political and the military; and while the one is a concern of the Cabinet and the other of the War Office, the two are doubtless in very close relationship. With the political situation I have no concern, but considerable misapprehension exists regarding the military one, and although, the real state of affairs is only known to the authorities at head quarters, certain facts which are very apparent to military men appear to be unrecognised by the general public.

THE HORSE AND THE CART.

The first of these facts is that active operations in South Africa are not possible at the present moment. In all military operations transport plays a most important part, and while troops can be easily moved in a country overrun with railways, in a district such as South Africa where there are but one or two main lines of rail, those not always adapted for use owing to strategical reasons, the movement of large bodies of men, of their food, ammunition, and equipment, must be chiefly carried out by another means of transport. That means in South Africa is by waggons drawn by horses, mules, or oxen, and for this transport on a large scale grass and water are necessary. Until the rains fall in October or thereabouts neither grass nor water can be obtained in sufficient quantity and the movement of troops in any numbers is difficult if not impossible. Those people, therefore, who cry out for the accumulation of large bodies of troops for instant action ignore the real state of the case.

A MATTER OF TIME AND ORGANISATION.

Moreover, to assemble a large force in readiness to move as soon as the rains allow to do so would be most imprudent from many points of view. Irrespectively of the effect it would have in forcing the political situation and making war inevitable, it would be wrong from a military point of view. In all military operations the first thing aimed at is not to collect troops, but to collect food, stores and transport for them. This is a matter of time and also of organisation. The preparatory measures which always precede campaigns have been in progress for some time, if one may judge by the despatch of individual officers and of large quantities of stores, as well as by the negotiations for food, forage, transport, &c., that have been entered into, not only in England, and South Africa, but in other parts of the world. A considerable amount of money must have already been spent, and is doubtless now being expended upon these necessary preparations, which of themselves imply that the military authorities are alive to the situation. If war becomes inevitable, which happily is not yet the case, it will be time enough to despatch troops for an offensive campaign when all their stores and supplies are accumulated, and when their means of transport are provided; to do so before would be to commit a military blunder of the first water. The authorities in Pall Mall know their business, the present Commander-in-Chief, the adjutant and quarter master-Generals and Sir Redvers Buller have all had experience of South African warfare; they have nothing to learn in regard to it from the irresponsible critics in the press and elsewhere, who so kindly offer them gratuitous advice upon the subject.

WHAT IS AN ARMY CORPS?

Another subject upon which many self-constituted critics and would-be authorities are at sea is in regard to the composition and organisation of the forces to be employed in South Africa, if necessary. We read of army corps composed of fifty, sixty, or seventy thousand men, and yet containing but one or two divisions, and of units of every kind of imaginary strength. Now, all armies are organised on much the same lines, and an army corps, whether British or German, whether for use in Europe, Africa, or Asia, contains much the same number of men in much the same subdivisions. Every army corps contains about 30,000 men, and most are divided in three divisions. The tables of war establishments for the British Army are not confidential, but are accessible to all, and from those most recently published it is apparent that the authorised strength of an army corps amounts to 36,259, of all ranks, with 10,147 horses and pack animals and 1,401 vehicles. The army corps is divided into three infantry divisions, each of which contains two brigades, each containing two battalions. There are thus twenty four infantry battalions in an army corps to which must be added one battalion which is found among what are called the corps troops. These corps troops comprise various units not found in the three infantry divisions, such as a cavalry regiment, the corps artillery, various engineer and supply units, and ammunition park, &c. An infantry division, as already mentioned, comprises two infantry brigades, a brigade division of field artillery (that is three batteries), an ammunition column, some engineers a field hospital, and a supply column. These are all stereotyped units, and although they may have to undergo considerable modification when utilised in the deserts of the Soudan or the mountains of Afganistan, they will not vary much from the European model when employed on the veldt of South Africa and against a civilised enemy.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

The Boer tactics, their country, and the constitution of their forces make it desirable, however, to employ an unusual amount of mobile troops, but these will exist outside the army corps and its divisions, and will as it were, be supplementary to them. Thus, in place of our cavalry brigade we may employ two or three, and we shall certainly put in the field a considerable force of mounted infantry, in addition to the local forces now being raised at Baluwayo, Mafeking, in Natal, and elsewhere, which all partake of the nature of mounted infantry—that is trained shots given a greater mobility by being mounted. Such a force is necessary in order to meet on equal terms the Boer forces, themselves the finest natural mounted infantry in the world. One other point remains to be noticed. Were we to assemble at once the entire force we may use, should war arise, we should by its assembly sufficiently denote the line of attack, before the conditions already alluded to enabled us to advance. This would be a grave mistake, for although the lines of possible advance are not many, there is no necessity to emphasise which we shall adopt beforehand, and it may be that when the time comes—if it does come—our advance may be made from a point hitherto but little regarded. As far, then, as the military situations goes there is no need for alarm, for offensive movements are at present impossible, while the troops already on the spot, backed by those now on their way there, are quite sufficient for present purposes of defence.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT FOR PEACE.

The following letter appears in the "Times," Sept. 27th:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—It is an error to suppose that the controversy as to suzerainty was introduced by the Transvaal Government. It was originated by Mr. Chamberlain in his despatch of October 16, 1897, which asserted the suzerainty as founded on the singular fiction that the preamble of the Convention of 1881 was maintained in the Convention of 1884. To this claim the Government of the Transvaal replied in their despatch of April 20, 1898.

All further argument is, however, now superfluous, as the matter is decisively disposed of by the publication at Pretoria of the official communication made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Transvaal Government on February 27, 1884, immediately upon the signing of the Convention. Lord Derby states the effect of that Convention in the following words:—

"There will be the same complete independence in the Transvaal as in the Orange Free State. The conduct and control of diplomatic intercourse with foreign Governments is conceded. The Queen's final approval of treaties is reserved. The delegates appear well satisfied, and a cordial feeling exists between the two Governments.

The case, therefore, is clear beyond dispute. Generally the independence of the Transvaal is complete. Even in foreign relations that Government retains the conduct and control of diplomatic intercourse. The only thing reserved is the final approval of the Queen to the treaties they negotiate. With this exception the position of the Transvaal is stated to be identical with that of the Orange Free State. This similarity in the position of the two States is no doubt has given risen to the interest which the Free State has shown in the matters at issue. *Proximus ardet.* It is unfortunate that this bone of contention was ever brought in, and the sooner the whole dispute is dismissed the better. Nothing but mischief can come from the employment of vague terms like suzerainty or paramountcy, which are incapable of being defined and afford no standard by which they can be judged. It is beyond doubt that the relations of the British Government to that of the Transvaal rest upon the terms of the Convention of 1884, and on nothing else. It is idle to dispute whether they are "inherent rights," as the Transvaal Government describes them, or "suzerainty," as Mr Chamberlain asserts—both of which definitions are in my judgment, equally incorrect and have only led to confusion and misconception. What we have now to do is to get the franchise question settled as quickly as may be without the importation of extraneous matter. Nothing can tend to defeat that settlement more than to produce the belief that the franchise is not the real object aimed at, by the introduction of a long perspective of fresh demands on other questions which have no relation to it, a thing which necessarily creates a suspicion that it is intended to lead the way to a general intervention. It is understood that the Government desire that both parties should take a new departure which it may be hoped will strip the discussion from all the irrelevant and provocative topics which have hitherto hindered a satisfactory settlement. And, if so, there can be no obstacle to an amicable solution.—Your obedient servant,

W. V. HARCOURT.

MR. COURTNEY ANALYSES THE SITUATION.

Sir,—"The Times" is an arena traditionally open to intelligent suggestions from every quarter.

I do not know whether what I am sending is so qualified for admission, but I have tried to make it so.

First, is it necessary that bad faith should be imputed either to Mr. Greene or to Dr. Smuts in reference to what took place between them immediately before August 14? There were talks between them. There were discussions and an abandoned draft reply on the part of the Transvaal. Finally, there was the memorandum written by Mr. Greene and initialled by Dr. Smuts containing the proposal for a five years' franchise and ten seats for the mining constituencies and these words:—"The Government of the South African Republic in putting forward the above proposals will assume that her Majesty's Government . . . will not insist further on the assertion of suzerainty, the controversy on this subject being tacitly allowed to drop."

Is it not evident that the dispute is narrowed as to what amount of encouragement Dr. Smuts thought he had, and can we not understand that upon this issue there may have been an honest misunderstanding between the two negotiators?

I am not going to believe that a British Agent wilfully deceived any one; but can we not believe that he was honestly misunderstood?

But, secondly, I put aside this irritating episode to go to the real point now in issue. The South African Republic offers five years' franchise and the rest, provided the indefinite claim to suzerainty is allowed to drop; but it accepts the obligations of the Convention of 1884 and every claim that international law sanctions. Her Majesty's Government, claiming the five years' franchise and the rest, declare that "they have not asserted any rights of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic other than those which are derived from the Convention as between the two countries or which belong to every neighbouring Government (and especially to one which has a largely predominant interest in the adjacent territories) for the protection of its subjects, &c."

Stripped of secondary matters, what is the difference thus revealed?

The South African Republic allows interference under the Convention of 1884 *plus* international law.

Her Majesty's Government claims the right of interference under Convention *plus* international law.

The dispute turns between a singular and plural.

Our Government will not be content with the singular. The South African Government will not consent to the plural.

Is the situation, then, hopeless?

Note that the controversy turns upon the interpretation of written documents, that the issue is one of law strictly ascertainable, that it does not turn upon vaguely defined principles, or even upon disputed statements of fact.

It is a controversy of a character that is daily determined by the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court. The law officers have given an opinion one way. Other authorities have given opinions another way. I repeat it is a legal dispute.

It would not be difficult to draw up a formula to which provisionally both sides could agree, as, for instance, this:—"The rights of interference of her Majesty's Government with the Government of the South African Republic are limited to those derived from treaty or supported by international law.

The practical dispute would remain—What are the rights derived from treaty? But, since this is a legal question, to be determined from documents and facts, what is there to prevent the two disputants agreeing to refer to a competent tribunal this question—What are the rights of interference now subsisting on the part of her Majesty's Government with the Government of the South African Republic by virtue of the treaties or Conventions that have been made between them?

I have myself more than once said that this issue could be safely referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But no reasonable man would press the South African Republic to accept this reference. It would, however, be quite easy to devise a competent authoritative tribunal to settle so narrow an issue, if the disputants desired to have it peaceably settled, and I only refrain from suggesting one because of the inexpediency of introducing another topic into a letter already sufficiently long.—Your obedient servant,

LEONARD COURTNEY.

Beachy Head, Sept. 23.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

SHROPSHIRE L. I. vs. ROYAL SCOTS "A."

Before a good attendance of onlookers these teams met in the final of the Harris Tournament, last evening, on the Maidan. In the opening phases of the game the Shropshire had the advantage. After a spell of even play the Scots bombarded the Shropshires' goal but the ball was well cleared. Coming down the Shropshires secured a corner kick, and in the succeeding scrimmage in goal, after Smith had kept out one attempt, the ball was rushed through by Moore. The Scots roused themselves and attacked for some time, but when the Shropshire defence was not too good the Scots' shooting was erratic. The Shropshires came again and secured another corner, but the shot at goal went wide. At half-time the Shropshires were still pressing, and, crosing over, led by a goal to nil. Resuming the Scots opened the attack, and Coulthard almost scored after a pretty dribble. The Shropshires then paid Smith a visit and Harris put in a shot that was just too high. The Scots replied by travelling down and putting through, but the goal was disallowed for off-side. The game became very fast and even, each end being attacked in turn. The Scots gained a corner but nothing came of it. The Shropshires next pressing strongly were almost in, but Smith cleared, and, their opponents dribbling down, Coulthard sent the ball over. As the result of a series of exchange-kicks the advantage rested with the Shropshires and, "Snowball" sending down to Moore, the latter, getting the ball at his feet, and having a clear course, registered the second goal with a capital shot which Smith was unable to reach. This immensely elated the Shropshire men and their partisans, but with only a very few minutes to play the Scots dribbled down finely and King, getting close in, beat Acton with a tricky one. Time was announced directly afterwards and the game ended in favour of the Shropshires with the score: Shropshires 2 goals; Royal Scots "A" one goal.

Teams:—Shropshires L. I.:—Goal, Acton; backs, Bromfield and Bammer; half backs, Stapleton, Mellichip and Bell; forwards, Harris, Yates, Moore, Ralph and Summerfield.

Royal Scots A: Goal, Smith; backs, Finnigan and Brown; half backs, Wattering, Byrne and Buchanan; forwards, Coulthard, King, Jenkinson, Wade and A. Burchell.

Referee: Mr. Parker Rovers' Club.

At the close of the match the cup and medals were presented to the winning team and the runners-up by Mrs. Fleet. The members of the winning team received silver medals, and the runners-up were given bronze medals. Cheers were given for both teams and for Mrs. Fleet.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Hockey Competition for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup opened last evening. Some of the interest has been taken from the tournament by the fact that several of the military teams have, under orders cancelled their entries. Last night, there were matches on the Cooperage and on the Oval, and at each there was a good number of spectators. In the first-named match, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers beat the Rangers, who played only nine men, by three goals to one goal. On the Oval the Y. M. C. A. defeated the R. A. Colaba team by two goals to none.

The Political Officer in charge of the Baghelkhand Agency is now touring through that part of his charge which borders on the Jubbulpore District, in order to take stock of the condition of the people and crops under the adverse circumstances of the season. The whole of this region, British and Native, has been through such a long period of depression that any unfavourable turn in the conditions affecting agriculture becomes a matter for anxiety.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The past week has seen the Autumn Races and the Fancy Fair, besides some big gatherings at Christ Church to hear the Metropolitan preach. A few Puja holiday-makers have arrived during the last few days from Bengal to enjoy the Himalayan autumn, but the station is emptying fast of its more permanent visitors, and by the 15th the Hill Captain element will have departed to rejoin regiments in the plains for the winter manœuvres. The Government offices, however, are all open and will continue in full swing here for nearly another month.

The official announcement of the week has been that of the organisation of the transport department, a reform which it is to be hoped marks the beginning of the end of the scandalous state of things which has hitherto obtained in connection with this all-essential feature of the army of India. Its importance lies not so much in the fact that it provides for the continuous upkeep and organisation of some thirteen thousand mules and a thousand camels for transport work—though this is also something—as that it makes a beginning in the training of corps of drivers for these animals. Additional mules can always be collected when the pinch of war comes, though it would be infinitely better to train them for service in peace time; but what was proved and proved again in the bloody rear-guard actions, where almost all the losses of the Tirah Campaign took place, was the suicidal folly of not keeping up trained mule-drivers for military work. No one cares to vouch for the stories one hears of such village riff-raff as dhobies and durzies who had never seen a mule in their lives before, and anyway knew nothing whatever about how to look after him, being impressed as drivers for the great baggage strings that straggled tens of miles behind Sir William Lockhart's force in the enemy's country. But it is reasonable to hope that the alas! all-too-small corps of trained mule-drivers, which the present scheme includes, will prevent our hearing the same again. Sooner or later it will probably be admitted that a regiment without its own complete transport train is about as practically useful as a horse with three legs. For the present, however, the scheme which is to be introduced, may be received with that gratitude which has been defined as the expectation of more hereafter.

In the Viceroy's Council is to be passed this week into law the Punjab Courts Bill, which will revolutionise the administration of justice in the frontier province—it is to be hoped as much to the client's benefit as it will be certainly to the pleader's loss. The two Assam Labour Bills to be introduced tomorrow, will also be of far-reaching effect; while rumour has it that an important statement will be made by the Viceroy, at a special Council meeting to be held here on 20th instant, on the subject of the famine, and that something may also be done, before the Simla Session ends, to set machinery in motion to ascertain the possibilities of reform in connection with police and education. Even without these the season will have been a record one as regards official measures carried through, and, if the quality of the output of the Simla workshop during the past seven months proves at all commensurate with its quantity, there will be room for congratulation all round.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club is energetic to the last. Its closing piece of the season has been running this week to fair houses, in spite of the rush plainwards. The broadest of farces in the shape of Gilbert's laughable *Wedding March* has been selected for the purpose, and has proved itself well suited to cheer our flagging spirits, even the Metropolitan being seen in the Viceregal box, on the second night of the performance, when Lord and Lady Curzon were also present. Captain Swiney took the somewhat onerous part of the harried bridegroom, whose interviews with the nobility in the persons of the emotional Duke of Turniptopshire and the Marchioness of Market Harborough (Major and Mrs. Muspratt-Williams) and with Major-General Bunthunder (Lord Suffolk), in search of the hat which was to get what was subsequently to prove Mrs. Bunthunder (Miss King) out of a scrape with Captain Bapp of the Guards (Captain Holden), are constantly interrupted by the appearance, in and out of season, of the wedding party. Perhaps the funniest figure was that of Major-General Bunthunder (Lord Suffolk) who is disclosed putting his feet into hot water when broken in upon by Mr. Woodpecker and his following. But the scene in the Marchioness of Market Harborough's drawingroom, where Mr. Woodpecker is taken for the famous tenor and made to sing, was also sufficiently ridiculous, as was the occasion where the same personage runs up against the pretty milliner (Mrs. Swiney) who has reasons for thinking of marrying him herself. Anna Maria Poppytop, the bride, like all Miss Beresford-Lovett's personifications, was self-possession itself, even when it came to the momentous question—after the wedding was over—as to whether she would not have done better to marry her cousin the amorous Foodle (Mr. Braithwaite). Messrs. Eccles and Williams, too, were distinctly good as the market gardener, Poppytop, and deaf uncle Bopaddy, who took inebriated prominence in the ubiquitous wedding party. The piece closes the season so far as the A.-D.-C. is concerned, though the Winter Amusement Club will keep things going at the Gaiety Theatre upon somewhat less aspiring lines until the summer comes round again. It may not be out of place, therefore to notice that the people on leave, who constitute the great majority alike of Simla audiences and performers, owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Howard Mellis, to whose supervision has been due the undoubtedly remarkable success which has been achieved this year. It was feared when General Morton left Simla that the little theatre which is so important a feature in the attractions of the station, would collapse. So far from this having been the case, however, it has been able to improve its financial position and draw good houses throughout the season in spite of the fact that the community this year has been somewhat below the average in numbers. Simla is the one place in India where the amateur actor has the stage altogether to himself, with funds and resources large enough to mount pieces really well, and the standard of acting that he has reached would probably compare favorably with anything of a similar nature even at home. It is satisfactory to see a continual supply of fresh talent coming forward to replace other, the acting community being of the most fleeting nature, since the Government officials, who form the only class at all permanently located here, are as a rule far too busy to take more than an exceedingly minor share in the matter.

Important advance has recently been made with a question long under consideration at Headquarters, which affects the whole of India. I refer to the useful scheme, originally proposed by the present Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, for establishing Bacteriological Institutes for the modern investigation of disease and the preparation of preventive vaccines, in the various provinces and commands. A beginning will be made, subject to arrangements being concluded with the local administrations and the home authorities, by establishing three entirely new laboratories in addition to those already in existence in Bombay under Mons. Haffkine, in Agra under Mr. Hankin, and that in the Medical College, Calcutta, which will eventually be enlarged and made a whole-time appointment for a trained Bacteriologist. The centres of Lahore, Madras, and Rangoon have been selected for the new institutions. In all, therefore, there will be ultimately six laboratories: that at Lahore to serve the Punjab, that at Agra for the North Western and Central Provinces, that at Calcutta for Bengal and Assam, that at Bombay for the Bombay Presidency, at Madras for Southern India, and at Rangoon for Upper and Lower Burma. Of the new ones, that at Lahore is to be first taken in hand. As soon as it is completed it will be placed in charge of the Indian Medical Service Officer who is now being specially trained at Netley for the purpose, and who is expected to reach India next month, when he will be deputed to the Bombay laboratory until the Lahore one is built. At the Lahore laboratory will be undertaken the preparation of Pasteur's "serum" for inoculation against hydrophobia, a form of treatment which will thus at last pass beyond the stage of unfulfilled promises, and relieve the State of the heavy expense, and individuals of the terrible suspense and inconvenience inseparable from the present state of things, where efficient treatment for a prevalent and deadly disease can only be obtained by journeying half across the world to the Pasteur Institute. What is now a means of saving life to the few comparatively well-to-do in this country will then be thrown open to rich and poor alike, and the cooly, who is so unfortunate as to be bitten by a mad dog in the street—and the number of such in Indian bazaars must be enormous—need no longer be left to die because scientific treatment cannot be obtained nearer than Paris.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

As yet the followers of the Association game have had the field all to themselves. But with the advent of October the Rugbyists will become active, and we shall soon be following with interest the achievements of such representative metropolitan teams as Blackheath, the London Scottish, and Richmond, and the two Universities. When the disastrous downfall of England in the International competition last season is remembered great curiosity will be felt as to the form of the various great English clubs. The chief drawback to their success against the forces of Scotland, Ireland and Wales is the fact that the area of choice for the selection Committee of the English Rugby Union is seriously curtailed by the schism of the northern counties a few years ago. That calamitous breach has not been healed—on the contrary it appears to get wider every year—and therefore it behoves the English Union to spare no efforts to make its representative sides really powerful. Much will, therefore, depend upon the great metropolitan clubs and hence the anxiety that is felt as to their form.

Meanwhile the competition for the League championship goes merrily forward. Four of the best drawing clubs happened to be at home on Saturday, and at each of these places there were large crowds, but with these exceptions the attendances hardly came up to the average. This is not to be wondered at when we remember the very rough weather that was rampant throughout the British Isles during the week, and that held on all day on Saturday. Fortunately there was not much interference with football. At Nottingham rain fell with such violence that the game between the Forest and Stoke had to be suspended for a time, but this appears to have been the only serious stoppage. The grounds were everywhere heavy going, in marked contrast to what the players had previously been accustomed to. Compared with a week ago not so many of the home clubs suffered defeat, and there were not nearly so many changes in the results. Indeed, in the seven cases where the same clubs met again, there was only one alteration, and this was at Anfield-road, where Everton atoned for their reverse of last season. If we count in the two new members we find further changes in each instance, Notts County losing both points, and Wolverhampton gaining one they dropped to Bolton Wanderers. There was not a single drawn game, and nine winners totalled the unusually large number of 24 goals to three only. No fewer than six teams failed to score, and one of these on its own ground.

Sheffield United are showing consistently good form. They are conquering all along the line, and are 40 per cent. better off than they were at this time last year. We could quote many instances of clubs being spoiled by the glamour of the F. A. Cup, but not so the United. Victory smiles on them at every turn, and their up-to-date record is simply magnificent. Indeed, they may be said to improve every time they turn out. At present the Sheffielders are nicely at the head of the poll having the same number of points as the champions with a game in hand, and an infinitely superior goal average. The excellence of the achievement will be further noticeable when we recall the fact that they have gained five points compared with last season, whilst the goals come out thus: 10 to 1, as against 5 to 4. A greater improvement in every way is hardly possible. The United were much too clever for Bury, who have undergone two very heavy losses on successive Saturdays. It is no joke to lose eight goals within as many days, and it shows that the defence is not nearly so sound as it ought to be, to say nothing of the weakness of the attack.

How very different is the experience of Derby County. Not that they did so well in the early weeks of the season '98-9, but their complete failure, seeing that they worked their way to the Palace in April last, is simply astounding. We have often seen the claim that Steve Bloomer is a host in himself. If Derby County had lost the services of the International we could have accepted this as an excuse. But no; here he is still in the flesh, and yet with him in the team goals are positively a missing quality, or quantity, whichever you like.

It took Newcastle United a long time last year to convince one that their promotion to the "Upper House" was justified. They opened with a defeat, and it was not until after many weeks that they shaped like getting away from the tail end of the table. Now all this is altered, and they share with Sheffield United the distinction of being undefeated. That this is a distinction few will deny in the face of the reverses that have befallen so many more famous teams. Except for the draw in their first engagement at West Bromwich, Newcastle have gathered all the points into their net, and their position is such that many of their older brethren may well envy. Couple with their success the splendid support they receive by way of "gates," and then it will be allowed that the Northerners are just now a very happy family.

Blackburn Rovers must have made the journey to the hardware capital full of misgivings, for their victories over Aston Villa have—like angels' visits—been few and far between. Indeed, a record of the many meetings between the two clubs forms a black calendar from an Ewood point of view, the honour and glory being almost all on the side of the Villa. The Rovers tried a change in their goalkeeper, Knowles being substituted for Thompson, and it may be fairly urged that he was an improvement; still he could not stem the tide of disaster. The visitors

in the League, was about as smart as any of the winner filling the role of centre forward like a two-year-old colt.

It is undeniable that the Preston North End team are nothing like what they ought to be. They are to be found linked with a number of other clubs whose football has been thoroughly disappointing, and whose outlook is the very reverse of sunny. They are making tracks in a downward direction, and it is hard to say when the turn of the tide will set in. In going down before Sunderland at Deepdale they only repeated last season's performance, but this is a Job sort of comfort. The Wearsiders beat them on their merits, the defence of the visitors being remarkably safe. Nor could much be said against that of the home side, but their forwards were only so-so. They fell away perceptibly in the second half, and never looked like getting the better of their old rivals.

The arrangement of the clubs in the Second Division has undergone a change, Small Heath coming to the top, and, like Sheffield United in the First League, they are the only club that has captured all the points. They walked round Gainsborough in dashing style, and this, moreover, on the ground of the last-named. Sheffield Wednesday did badly in failing to win at Loughborough, and Leicester Fosse also dropped their first point at Luton, whilst Grimsby met with their first beating at Middlesborough. Bolton Wanderers were credited with the biggest victory, and in defeating Lincoln City they trimmphed over a team that had hitherto escaped defeat. The four goals to none should prove very welcome to the Boltonians.

The surprise packet of the League table thus far is undoubtedly the form shown by Manchester City. They have only been in it for a very short time, yet here they are fourth on the list, and seven notches in advance of the rest of their Lancashire brethren. It was a wet day on Saturday—the deluge came just [illegible] nearly a $400 gate at Hyde-road. What will it be, if the form keeps up, when some of the cracks come along? Lancashire clubs seem quite in a heap struggling at the bottom of the well, and Derby, as the undermost, must feel quite bowed down with such a weight of talent on their chests. At present the table reads queerly in the sense that the runners-up for the League Championship and Cup respectively have, after six hours' play, not made a single point. Indeed, when Derby get a goal they will be vastly pleased. One might infer from this that the calibre of the League clubs, and particularly those above them, has gained materially. The more feasible explanation is that both Liverpool and Derby have retrograded. Of course there is time yet; still points lost in September are pearls of great price and scarcity with some clubs in April.

The Castleford Rugby Unionists are certainly going to have a capable team this season, and a larger infusion of the 'Varsity element than any Rugby team has probably ever had in Yorkshire. In addition to Frank Mitchell's promised assistance, a couple of Cambridge men turned out last Saturday, and Mr. Arthur Hartley has now received a definite promise of the assistance of A. M. Sullivan, the Cantab cricketer and footballer. He will greatly strengthen the team. One of the club's recruits from Cambridge—Yeld—is a fine forward, and last week did well in the goal-kicking line, placing five goals out of six attempts. He will certainly be a strong candidate for county honours this season. It will thus be seen that though Castleford have lost three good three-quarter backs [in Taylor, Willock, and Phipps, who have all gone to West Hartlepool, they will be able to play a very strong hand, and as their fixture card is an attractive one,the remaining bulwark of amateurism should have a good time this winter.

By far the greatest surprise in connection with the Yorkshire Senior Competition games on Saturday was the result of the Cast'eford v. Hunslet match at Locklane. Castleford's victory was, of course, quite on the card, but it was the manner of it that caused the astonishment. They lost the toss, and had to face Hunslet against a gale of wind, so that everything looked against the "Glassblowers" chances, but they simply overran the Hunslet men from end to end of the game. A correspondent who was at the match says that he has never seen the Hunslet team routed in such complete fashion since Huddersfield knocked them out of the Yorkshire Cup semi-final ten years ago at Dewsbury. They were hopelessly outclassed forward, and behind the scrummage Brady kept the Castleford backs going with consummate mastery. So far Hunslet have not won a match this season, and some of their best friends are wondering what on esrth is the matter with the ex-Shield holders and last season's Cup finalists.

All arrangements are now complete for the visit of a team of Irish Rugby players to Canada. J. G. Franks, of Dublin University, has charge of the arrangements, and though the side is not a good one, he expects, they will give an excellent account of themtelves, Toronto and Ottawa being the only teams feared. Franks and Davidson are internationals, and the tour includes two matches at Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax, and one at Montreal and Hamilton. The team leaves Queenstown next Friday by the Dominion liner Canada, and will be back in Ireland by November 1. The team will be as follows:—R. Boyde (Lansdowne), full back; F. Dinsmore, G. Davidson (North of Ireland), B. Doran, B. Rowan (Lansdowne), and H. Boyd (Dublin University), three-quarter backs; J. Stokes and A. C. Rowan (Lansdowne), half-backs; J. G. Franks (captain), T. A. Harvey, C. Nicholson, T. Grove White, H. Macredy (Dublin University), J. Byers, J. Lepper (North of Ireland), S. Myles (Dungannon), and C. Slade (Garryowen), forwards.

In the Lancashire Senior Competition Runcorn completely upset the calculations of Oldham, and secured a highly meritorious victory. The result was a keen disappointment for the Northern Union Cup-holders, who strongly fancied their chances of victory. The Runcorn forwards played sad havoc with the front rank of the losing side, and the three-quarters tackled Fletcher and Lees repeatedly, consequently the back play of Oldham got but little opportunity of shining. Undoubtedly the better side won, and the Cheshire team are well on the high road for the championship, as out of their five successive victories they have beaten such teams as Swinton, Broughton Rangers, Widnes, and Oldham, four of the strongest clubs in the tournament. Rochdale Hornets, who have been doing very badly this season, brought joy to the Hornets' executive by getting the better of the struggle with Warrington. The latter, by the way, have only themselves to blame for losing the match, as their form when playing with the wind was tame and spiritless.

Broughton Rangers again tasted the bitters of defeat. This time it was Widnes who did the trick. The record of the Rangers is far different from that of last season, when they carried everything before them. Salford again came out of the struggle with credit, and poor unfortunate Tyldesley had a sorry time with the New Barnes contingent. The latter are going splendidly at present. Swinton gained two points at Stockport, after a game brimful of excitement. The "blues'" superior finish gained them the honour of the day. Millom have at length scored a win in the tournament, and Wigan were the team to suffer. The latter club, like Tyldesley, have yet to win a game.

Saturday was the concluding day of the All-England Croquet Tournament, which had been in progress since Tuesday, the 19th Sept. The courts at the All-England Lawn-Tennis Ground at Wimbledon, where the tournament took place, were in capital condition, and some excellent play was seen. Miss L. Way (three bisques), who had shown good and consistent form throughout the week, won the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Singles Handicap, beating Miss Glyn (five bisques) by 9 points, but the runner-up had the satisfaction of sharing winning honours with Mrs. Richards (five bisques) in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles. Mr. H. E. Currey (three bisques) won the Consolation Handicap.

The rifle championship of the South London Rifle Club, gold jewel, and Johnson Walker prize have been won by Sergeant Fulton, ex-Queen's prizeman, Queen's Westminster Rifles, with 833 points; the silver jewel by Sergeant Hugo, 3rd V.B. East Surrey, 794; and the bronze by Lieutenant Mortlock, 4th V.B. West Surrey, with 779. The revolver championship and gold jewel have fallen to Mr. Blood, whose total was 314, while the silver jewel goes to Mr. Baillie with a score of 296, and the bronze to Colour-sergeant Howe, 1st V.B. Berks, with 294.

Scotland played Wales at water polo in the Penarth Baths, Cardiff, last Monday evening. The game was finely contested, and the scoring prolific. Taggart scored first for the northerners, but Wallace promptly replied with two points for Wales, and Fry added a third before half time. In the second half Scotland made strenuous efforts, and Taggart scored three more goals; but Docherty, Wallace, and Fry each added a point for Wales, who sailed victorious by six goals to four. An International Team Race ended in favour of Scotland.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

THE following is the translation of the speech delivered by Mr. Soma, the President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, at the general meeting of shareholders held on the 9th Sept. at Yokohama:—

Gentlemen, I avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words on economical conditions at home and abroad, during the first half of this year, and also on matters of importance concerning the Bank. As you are well aware, the conditions prevailing in economic circles in Japan continued in the same position as during the preceding period, gradually resuming their proper order though the improvement did not lead to a revival of business in general, to any considerable degree. Foreign trade during the period under review resulted in a marked decrease in imports, and an increase in exports notwithstanding which the excess of imports over exports reached a total of some 14 million *yen*, which is chiefly attributable to the receipt here of the indemnity money, the payment of silver *yen* sold abroad, and also to the importation of specie in settling bills of exchange. Under these circumstances, dullness prevailed in the money market, followed by a further fall in the rate of monetary interest. It is a fact that the shipment of raw silk, rice, cotton thread, and *habutae*, etc made a marked increase during the period and the market was very brisk at times. Notwithstanding, the commercial world remained quiet in general, owing to the fact that business circles were not yet absolutely free from a conservative tendency, and farmers invariably adhered to the priciple of economising in their expenses owing to a fall in the price of rice. Thus, the sixth month ended without calling forth any large demand for capital in consequence of the fall in the rate of interest. On the other hand, referring to the state of things in foreign countries, the discount rate of the Bank of England ranged between a maximum of 4 per cent. and a minimum of 3 per cent. without any sudden fluctuation. This is due to the precautions carefully taken by the Bank against the absorption of its gold currency by America, to the stringency of monetary circulation in Germany, and also to a large demand for capital consequent upon great activity in trade and industry, not only in England, but all over Europe. The stock market was occasionally affected by the development of the Transvaal affair, as well as by speculative dealings in the States, though not so seriously as to interrupt the progress of general commerce. In America, the market presented a marvellously brisk appearance, owing to a great accumulation of capital consequent upon the continuous excess of exports over imports in the preceding years, and to the complete restoration of peace between Spain and that country. In India, cotton was largely sold from the beginning of this year, though the trade was somewhat prejudicially affected by the prevalence of epidemics. In China, the trade proved fairly successful and the importation of cotton thread showed a considerable increase.

During the period under review, the rate on bills of exchange for Europe and America maintained in upward tendency in keeping with the brisk condition of trade. At the beginning of the term, the rate on sight drafts for London reached 2s. 13-16d. and this rate of things continued until March, when it began to fall a little, that on a drafts on sight for Shanghai ranging between 74 taels and 77 1-3 taels, that on sight drafts for Hongkong 3—5 discount. Silver in London remained steady at the 27d. mark except at the end of April, when it rose to 28d. for a while. The slight fluctuation in the rate of both silver and bills of exchange was at any rate, too weak to cause any change in the market. Under these circumstances, as described above, the Bank was compelled to frequently lower the rate of monetary interest in consequence of the dullness in the monetary circulation in the interior. But the Bank succeeded in obtaining a fairly good profit on its business abroad owing to an increase in the volume of exports undertaken by the Bank.

In pursuance of a proposal for the opening of branch offices at Tokyo and Nagasaki, as reported at the last general meeting, two offices were opened at those places on May 1st and July 1st respectively. Besides, the Directors have decided to open two more branch offices at Hankow, one in Tientsin and and another in Newchwang, and the former office has already been opened on August 1st after obtaining the permission of the Minister of Finance.

As you are all well aware, gentleman, the Bank has been making remarkable progress of late, and it is absolutely necessary for it to increase its capital in order to further strengthen its credit abroad, and thus enable it to satisfactorily carry on its transactions on a larger scale. Accordingly, your directors have decided to increase the capital to *yen* 24,000,000, making an immediate call for one half of the amount the balance to be paid in at some other time whenever needed.

Before concluding my report, gentlemen, I have one more thing to which I must call your attention. That is that some time ago, this Bank was appointed by the Government to transact affairs relating to the flotation in London of Government loan bearing 4 per cent. interest, and this we succeeded in satisfactorily carrying out in conjunction with other Banks. We deem it a great honor that this Bank should receive an appointment from the Government for such a work of importance, and it is with great pleasure that I report to you that the Bank duly fulfilled its duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

THE FAMINE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to scarcity of rain during the current year, men as well dumb animals are put to many hardships for want of grain, water, and fodder. Hundreds of dumb animals are said to be perishing day by day for want of grass.

No doubt many attempts have been made and are being made by our benign Government and also by charitably-disposed persons to relieve suffering. It has come to my knowledge that some leading and influential gentlemen of Bombay have formed themselves into a committee and are devising a means towards and raising funds for the purpose. In my humble opinion one of the best courses to follow would be to issue a lottery and spend a large portion of the amount collected towards charity purposes and the remainder towards giving prizes amongst subscribers. This will induce a number of people to come forward and subscribe, and it will ultimately mean so much gain to the famine funds. I hope my suggestion will meet with the favourable consideration of those concerned.—Yours, &c.,

CHIMANLAL,
Oct. 10.

SOME FACTS ABOUT INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had opportunities of closely watching the effects of inoculation on the health of my native village, Tarapur, during the two crises through which it has had lately to pass. In 1897, when the plague first made its appearance there, many people fled for fear of their lives, but among those that kept to their homes the rate of mortality went on swelling until it reached very serious proportions. Inoculation was resorted to at a time when plague was still active, and the effect was at once seen. Not a single death took place among the six hundred inoculated subjects. The death rate among the uninoculated also fast fell off; whilst in the neighbouring kasba of Chinchni, distant only a mile from Tarapur, where nobody could be persuaded to undergo inoculation, the mortality continued to make the same strides as before. The total number of deaths due to plague in Tarapur in 1897 amounted to 123 against 750 deaths during the corresponding period amongst the people of Chinchni. I may put this comparison in other and more telling figures. Had a census been taken in Chinchni after the first panic had scared away many of its residents, the remaining population would not have been found to exceed 2,000, whereas the population of Tarapur could not any day during the plague visitation have counted less than 2,500. This means of course that the percentage of deaths on account of the plague to the then population of Chinchni was more than seven times as that experienced at Tarapur.

Inoculation was again carried out in Tarapur last January, and the results were very satisfactory. The only new feature of the present year's operations—and a most speaking one—was that the plague made as far shorter stay in our midst this time, owing to the readiness with which the people sent for the inoculator at second sight of the dreaded visitation, as also to the vigorous measures taken by the local Sanitary Committee under the guidance of its vigilant president.

The conspicuous absence of mortality among the inoculated portion of the population which I have alluded to in the Tarapur instance points in a direction diametrical y opposed to the notion set afloat in certain quarters, that general inoculation during the virulence of the plague injures the health of those inoculated. The above facts also dissipate the allegd theory concerning inoculated persons aggravating the rate amongst their uninoculated fellow-residents. Even assuming for the moment that this theory were a correct one, the plea of a man rendering himself liable to give infection to others by having himself inoculated when he firmly believes it will save his own life affords little reason indeed why he should not avail himself of the protection offered to him, in face of the fact that it is equally open to others to profit by his example and, or by virtue of, safeguard themselves by means of inoculation against any possible infection to which they would be otherwise exposed. But the theory has no scientific back-bone, and the facts and figures I have cited here certainly do not support it.—Yours, &c.,

P. C. TARAPORWALLA.
Oct. 15.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCT. 14.

THE discontent evinced here during the past few days due to the steady rise in the price of food grains at Umrev and some other villages has resulted in more than one attempt at looting carts of grain coming into Nagpur city from the surrounding country.

As already reported last week the residence of Shoonarayan and Ramnarayan in Sitabuldi, was surrounded by a large gathering, mainly composed of Khostis, who claimed some mercy and leniency at the existing famine rates. These persons were led by Mr. Shoonarayan to Mr. Carey's house, the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagpur Division. Mr. Shoonaryan explained to the Commissioner how things stood and the latter promised to do what lay in his power to ease the situation. On the day following a sort of agency was established in Itwari to loan out funds to the weavers on the security of their manufactures to make the ends meet.

The ruling prices on last Sunday bazaar were wheat red 6 1-2 pallies per rupee, rice 6 pallies, grain 8 pallies and jowari 8 pallies, while a *hotch potch* of different sorts of broken grain largely intermixed with husk and strongly resembling the town sweepings was sold at 12 pallies per rupee and was readily purchased by poor people. These prices were easier than the previous Thursday's market at Sitabuldi. The following Monday and Tuesday markets the prices remained stationary but on Wednesday last there was a small rise in the rates equivalent to half a palli all round.

The Nagpur Cutchi has not been idle, for on Tuesday last a considerable consignment of Burma rice was received by rail from Calcutta and enormous consignments of both Burma and Bengal rice are now unloaded daily by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The average daily arrivals are computed at as many as 20 to 35 waggon loads. The goods-shed of the B.N. Railway not being sufficient to accommodate the incoming grain traffic the G. I. P. Railway goods shed had to meet the strain. This large importation of grain ought to ease the situation.

The cattle for want of fodder and water are being sold for ridiculous prices, and it is a bad outlook for the agriculturists to re-buy the same cattle for next year's operations. Therefore, the Government ought to interfere and prevent this wholesale murder of the cattle by the butcher's knife.

The rich and influential Marwadis are trying to organize shops, trading Companies cheap grain companies and though their spirit may appear to an outsider very philantrophic and laudable in the cause of humanity, yet the inner circle and inherent virtue of the Marwadi is nothing less than 72 per cent. on the outlay for their own coffers.

A largely attended meeting was held at the garden residence of Seth Agmaram on Sunday last, for the purpose of devising means of establishing a cheap grain store or a depot, where the poorer classes can be supplied with grain below market rate. Among those present were Mr. Bepin Krishna Bose, C. I. E., Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada, Rao Bahadur Bhargo Rao, Seth Ram Narayan and *et hoc omnis genis*. The question in hand was carefully gone into and as a matter of trial 40 shares in the venture, at Rs. 500, each were subscribed, and which gives the "Cheap Grain Company, Ld.," an aggregate sum of Rs. 20,000 to start with, and the shareholders are to meet by monthly subscription the working expenses and losses.

Our Superintending Engineer, Mr. Penny, who is at the head of the Public Works Department, has organized several Famine Relief Camps in the Central Provinces and is personally superintending all. In the Chanda District 4 are to be opened on the 15th instant, 4 in the Wardha District, 3 in the Nagpur District. The P. W. D. store-yard is literally crammed with furniture, lamps, tools, and a variety of other necessaries for Famine Camps, and everything is being pushed on with great alacrity. The Local Administration have not been able to get Military Staff Officers as in 1897 as their services are required beyond the Indian Ocean. Therefore, Officers from the Police Department have been withdrawn and placed on special famine duty.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, OCT. 13.

OUR Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, C.S.I., returned from his Jhalawar tour on the 10th instant. He has personally inspected the most affected parts of the district and made efficient arrangements to avert the pernicious effects of famine. As Sankars, who have already advanced money to subjugate Girasias, are unable to give them any further loans during the scarcity, the Political Agent has instructed the chiefs and talukdars to make fresh arrangements, keeping a first lien on their estates for the special debts to be *newly* incurred.

The Mahajan of Nowanagar had struck in consequence of a Memon having killed a cow at Nagwa, a village 2 miles off. The strike continued for six days and were it not for the persuasion and intervension of Rani Majirajba Saheb, widow of the late Jam Saheb, the bazaar would not have opened yesterday. It is desirable that some permanent arrangements should be made by the Administrator to avoid the recurrence of such events.

Mr. Lalji bhai Parshotamrai has returned from his inspection of the accounts of the Manawadar estate and will now proceed to Wadia.

It is expected that H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji, G.C.I.E., LL.D. Thakore Saheb of Gondal, will return from England on the 21st November. The Dewan, Mr. Bezanji Merwanji, has gone into the districts to see that the famine arrangements work efficiently.

BHOWNAGAR, OCT. 14.

A report of rain having fallen at Keshon, a town in Junagad territory, has reached here since writing to you last. Under half an inch was measured.

The "Dussera Swari" did not come off here, this year, owing to scarcity.

The dead body of a Bunia was found near the bank of the sea at Por Baander, and was stripped of all the jewels the deceased had on his person. The deceased Bunia was seen last in the company of a carpenter, a friend of his, who was suspected of having committed the crime, and therefore, put under arrest. The murderer when in lock-up made a confession and the weapon with which he committed the crime was a chisel. He also made over a pillow to the police authorities in which the jewels were sewn. He was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of law and will be executed on the 20th instant.

During this week three steamers have arrived here with 23,000 bags of grains.

SURAT NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCT. 15.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST will come here on the 27th instant to inspect the arrangements made in connection with the plague and famine.

The committee of management to supply corn at cheap rates to the people have opened four shops in different parts of the city. The first shop is established in Jhapan Bazar, near Fraser's Clock Tower; the second in Chowk Bazar; the third near Variavi Bhagal; and the fourth in Navsari Bazar. The shops will be open from 7 to 11 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the evening. One seer corn of each kind will be given per head and none will have more than 2 seers per head of corn of all kinds. For the present Jowari and rice are being sold to the people. 1,155 maunds of Jowari and 1,013 maunds of rice have been already imported into the city. Wheat also will shortly be sent from Bombay and sold. Rs. 29,841 have been subscribed already to the fund. While an account of Rs. 57,000 has been opened with the Bank of Bombay. The committee have appointed Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. agents to purchase corn from up-country on behalf of the fund. Each shop will be insured against fire for Rs. 1,000, while the principal godown will be insured for Rs. 75,000.

Dr. Watt, Government reporter of economical products, arrived here from Ahmedabad on the 6th instant. He was taken all over the city by Mr. V. H. Shikhare. Some old Surat manufactures Dr. Watt examined with much interest and carried away some useful specimens for the purpose of being placed in the museum at Calcutta.

Mr. Thomas Barrett, a Government nominee on the Municipal Board, having resigned his seat, Mr. Weir, the Collector, has proposed the name of Mr. Chhabildas Harkisondas Vakil to fill the vacancy. Mr. Chhabildas was formerly a member of the Corporation for a long time and distinguished himself as a standing counsel for the Municipality.

During the week ended 13th instant 63 fresh attacks and 53 deaths from plague are reported to have occurred in the city alone, while the total mortality is 113. The deaths this day last year numbered 55. The lowest number of deaths was 18 on the 8th instant, while the highest number was 29 on the 10th. But the figures are reported to be estimated extremely low by the people for inasmuch as from 30 to 40 bodies were said to have been daily cremated at the Hindu burning ground during this week. There is in fact no accurate registration possible at present. The deaths within the city itself are only reported and recorded. Numbers of people have on account of the gratual hold on the city which the plague is assuming have left their places to live in *mandaps* or bungalows, where available, outside the town. There is great need for accurate death registration.

The work of inoculation is being slowly pushed by the authorities. However, Hindus of high caste, and in fact, the generality of the people excepting a few Parsis in Rustampura, who were inoculated, seem to be averse to the operation.

The heat has been oppressive for the past few days. The thermometer in the shade indicating 106 to 107 degree temperature. The weather is fair and there is not the least prospect of rain.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

KOHAT, OCT. 14.

A REPORT reaches here that on the night of the 11th instant a band of 16 men attacked the Nizampur police station in the Peshawar district and took away eight police carbines, two revolvers, and some ammunition and cash. No details are to hand.

The dissensions among some of the Pass Afridi clans, which were caused owing to their not being able to agree among themselves in the apportioning of the shares of the new increase to their annual subsidy, have now been practically cleared up, and matters go on as if nothing unusual had happened.

The Ter Sapper section has paid up the Rs. 200 fine for wounding an "ekka" horse some weeks ago.

No definite orders have yet been received regarding the raising of the Samana Rifles, but it is believed that Mr. Donald will get the command in the event of its being decided to raise such a corps.—*Pioneer.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort			
Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar			
Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	0	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	17
Total	18	13	119
Total plague deaths to date	59,173	50,106	
Same date last year	27	19	106

DEPARTURE OF GUARDS FOR GIBRALTAR.

THE 3rd batt. of the Grenadier Guards left the Royal Albert Dock on Saturday, Sept. 23, in the Nubia for Gibraltar, where they will relieve the 2nd batt. of the regiment due to return home. The men were paraded at Pirbright after an early breakfast, in their khaki foreign service uniform, and travelled by way of the London and South-Western, North London, and Great Eastern Railways, to the dock siding, where the special train arrived at thirty-five minutes past nine. The work of embarkation was done very smartly, and made it evident that a great improvement has resulted in recent years from the introduction of system into this task. A large fatigue party had stowed the heavy baggage the previous day, and when the special reached the platform on Saturday the men were formed up in the shed, and told off at once to their duties. A long line passed the kits on board, and then each man's dunnage bag was carried to the 'tween decks, where the men were assigned their berths. The Guards got through with the whole operation and had stowed all their stores and equipment in fifty minutes from leaving the train—a very smart piece of work. A later special train from Aldershot arrived at 10-30 minutes past ten with a reinforcing draft from the 2nd batt. of the Royal Fusiliers, for the 3rd batt. of the regiment, now stationed at Gibraltar. These men also stowed their kits and bags very quickly, and by twenty minutes to eleven the Nubia was ready to sail. The Marquess of Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain, it was understood, intended to see the troopship leave, but their official duties prevented their being present. A special train from Liverpool Street, however, brought down the Marchioness of Lansdowne, whose son, the Earl of Kerry, is an officer of the battalion; Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, who also have a son in the battalion; Lady Beauchamp, Colonel Eaton, and others. Among those who were present were Major-Gen. Trotter (commanding the Home District), and Col. Herbert.

Large number of people having relatives or friends in the regiment were also at the dock, but only privileged persons were allowed at the side of the ship. When the gangways had been cleared away, the chief of the dock police gave orders to admit everyone, and there was then a great rush alongside to say farewell to the men. Both the Guards and the Fusiliers were in good spirits, and full of hope that their departure for Gibraltar was merely a prelude to their despatch for South Africa. It was not till after one o'clock that the Nubia got into the river, and by then the men had all settled down to their life on shipboard.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar on Sept. 25 inspected the 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards before their departure for home. The battalion is 612 strong. One hundred and seventy men, who were not inspected, remain in Gibraltar for transfer to the 3rd battalion. The Governor, in taking farewell of the troops, said he was pleased to see the battalion looking so healthy and well. The conduct of the men had been good, and the battalion was efficient in every respect.

THEY MUST AGREE.

As to matters that have no practical outcome it is of no consequence whether we agree or not. The earth may be, as some say it is, a molten mass (save for a shell a few miles thick on the outside), or it may be solid and cool all the way through from London to Sydney. However it may be, we can *do* nothing about it. So let the scientific chaps go on speculating to their heart's content; the world will keep revolving as usual, and we shall have to continue picking up our living from its surface.

Recently in my reading I have come upon articles in certain medical journals—uncanny, uninteresting publications, that they are, for nonprofessional perusal—going to show that it is *not the heart* which impels the blood through the body, but the chemical action of oxygen inhaled by the lungs. A prodigious discovery, if it is a discovery at all.

Yet what odds would it make? None whatever. Fair women would blush by the help of the cap llaries as of old, and we should tie rags around our fingers just the same. It follows, my brethren, that some things may be mysteries to the end of the chapter, and no harm done, and others may differ without disturbing the serenity of our passing days—a most soothing reflection.

But the advantage or otherwise of a person's food agreeing or disagreeing with him is *not* a mere matter of opinion. There is only one way to look at that. As a whole, food *must* agree with us, and we with it, or we are ruined. A lady of Sheffield Mrs. S. A. Smith, suffered a long, wearisome, and costly illness, simply because her food failed to agree with her. For three years she was weak and wretched on account of it. The light and pleasure went out of her life. She needed to eat, of course, just as she needed to breathe; yet, after every meal—commonly of light things taken in small quantities, and slowly—she was immediately siezed with pains in the stomach, the chest, and the left side. Was not this a hard recompense for doing what nature compelled her to do—to eat?

"I got to be so feeble I could scarcely get about," says the lady. "I was like this for three years from the spring of 1893—being worse in the spring than at other seasons. What to do more than I had done, I didn't know, when one day, my aunt Mrs. William Andrew, of Willoughton, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. After having done so for a short time, the complaint—indigestion—was better, and soon it wholly disappeared. I am now entirely cured and strong and hearty as I was before my illness came upon me. You may rest assured that, after so fortunate an experience with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I recommended it to all my friends, and in sending you this short statement it is my wish that you should print it for the good of others if you so desire." (Signed) S. A. Smith, 44, Ditchingham Road, Sheffield June 8, 1895.

"In April of this year (1898)," says another "my health began to fail. I felt drowsy, and tired with the least exertion. After every meal I had oppression at the chest and sides, and a great deal of pain. Whatever food I took *disagreed with me*, and I grew weak. I am a dressmaker, and when at my work I had so great pain I could hardly bear it. I tried all the usual medicines for indigestion, but got worse and worse. One day in July, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and got a bottle of Mr. Hattersley, chemist, West India Dock Road, and in a few days felt better. After taking a second bottle I was cured, and have been well ever since."—(Signed) (Miss) Minnie Wyatt, 46, West India Dock Road, London, E. October 14, 1898.

Yes, it is true, health and life depend on a perfect agreement between ourselves and our food. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a vital and living relationship, and nothing does so much to promote the agreement as the frequent and timely use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

THE plague epidemic at Oporto continues to cause a certain amount of anxiety to the French Government, who are taking every possible precaution to prevent the introduction of the malady into France. Along the coast from Brest to Hendaye all the prefects and local sanitary authorities have been warned to be on the alert, and a circular has been addressed to the various mayors urging them to impress upon the local fishermen the importance of refraining from visiting the ports of Northern Spain or Portugal, which they are in the habit of doing for the purpose of purchasing bait.

The French Mission at Oporto has now concluded its studies. The success of the serum from the Pasteur Institute is said to have been complete, and not a single death has occurred among patients who were thus inoculated. Dr. Calmette, one of the French representatives, has telegraphed that the average of 5 deaths in 15 cases among the patients treated at the hospital has been reduced to no fatal cases where the serum treatment was resorted to.

The Portuguese papers received in Paris yesterday describe a visit which Dr. Calmette's wife made to the plague hospital. Mme. Calmette is the only lady who has yet entered the Institution, and her distribution of relief and the kind words which she had for each of the sufferers made the occasion a memorable one.

Dr. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Hospital, states that Parisians need have no fear of a plague epidemic. Not only had the staff at the hospital discovered means of cure, but what was better, they knew the means of prevention, and Dr. Metchnikoff declared that it was only due to the stupidity of the Portuguese authorities that the epidemic had reached the proportions which it has in that country.

Oporto, Sept. 27 (*Times*).—The official bulletin says that four cases of plague occurred yesterday and two cases to-day with two deaths, but the newspapers report that there have been nine cases and seven deaths in a village just outside the cordon to-day. Doctors who were sent to ascertain the truth of this report were stopped by the cordon and were unable to proceed. It is an interesting fact that a larger number of women have been attacked than men. To-day the bulletin mentions that of the cases under treatment in hospital 17 are women and 4 men.

LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 22 (Reuter).—Twelve cases of the epidemic suspected to be plague have been reported from Magude. Two of them proved fatal.

SPAIN.

Sept. 24.—Owing to the receipt of a telegram from the Spanish Consul at Alexandria announcing the reappearance of plague there, the Minister of the Interior has issued instructions that arrivals from Alexandria are to be subjected to quarantine at Spanish ports.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, Sept. 24 (*Times*).—After ten days without plague two cases among natives, one of them fatal, were declared yesterday. The Quarantine Board has consequently resumed the medical inspection of passengers embarking, also the annotation on bills of health of the existence of plague. The board has resolved that such annotations shall not be *ipso jacto* suppressed even if a new period of ten days' immunity from plague should occur.

THE LEVANT.

The Foreign Office notified that the British Legation at Bucharest reports that Beyrout has been declared infected with plague, and the Levant coast as far as Egypt suspected. Body linen, used sacks, fruits and vegetables arriving thence are prohibited. Travellers are only admitted twelve days after departure thence. The sanitary inspection is at Sulina.

GERMANY.

The German "Reichsanzeiger-contains an announce" ment respecting the measures taken by other countries regarding the plague. The Netherlands have forbidden the import and transport of rags second-hand clothes, &c., from Bombay, Calcutta, Alexandria, and Portugal. Greece has ordered all ships coming from Syrian ports to be strictly examined. Roumania has countermanded the quarantine regulations as regards Russia, but has introduced them against transport from Beirut. Norway has also introduced quarantine regulations, with a view to preventing the introduction of the plague.

ASTRAKHAN.

St. Petersburg, September 21 (*Times*),—Although it is officially recognised that the suspicious epidemic which lately broke out in the village of Kolobofka in the Volga region of Astrakhan, has long since completely died out there, a special commission of all the great medical authorities of St. Petersburg, under the presidency of Professor and Privy Councillor Pashotin, head of the Imperial Military Academy of Medicine, has just been engaged in trying to fix the nature of the disease, with the following unsatisfactory results. Of the fifteen members of the commission six declare it to have been an acutely contagious malady, corresponding, so far as can be judged by the investigation on the spot, to the bubonic plague principally in its pneumonic form, while the majority of nine say that the data are quite insufficient to warrant any conclusion as to its true character. Therefore a fresh deputation of medical authorities and members of the commission are to be sent to Kolobofka to make another and thorough examination into all the details and circumstances of the outbreak.

Odessa, Sept. 25 (*Standard*).—The supicious epidemics which recently broke out near Astrakhan and in Samara, are now officially and respectively declared to be "pneumonic plague," in the first instance, and a virulent kind of malaria in the second. The official report asserts that, as yet, there has been no case of Indian bubonic plague in European or Asiatic Russia.

The Roumanian Government, acting on its own private information from Astrakhan, declines to accept this Russian official declaration regarding the "pneumonic plague," and rightly maintains its extraordinary quarantine regulations on the Russo-Roumanian frontier. These are of so strict a character that communication between South Russia and Roumania is almost entirely suspended, and trade between the two countries is, as a consequence, practically at a standstill.

Oporto, Sept. 28 (Reuter).—On Tuesday four cases of plague occurred here, yesterday two cases and two deaths, while to-day three cases and one death are reported. Although not mentioned in the official bulletin, it is announced that several cases, some ending fatally, have occurred outside the sanitary cordon. The numbers, however, are not specified.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Oporto states that during the last few days the plague at that place has shown increased virulence. Three cases of the deaths were reported on the 23rd inst., four cases and two deaths on the 24th, one case on the 25th, and four cases on the 26th inst. There were also ten cases and five deaths outside the military cordon in Vendanova. An extension of the cordon has therefore been decided upon.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SYDNEY.

AN accident occurred on Sept. 24, at Sydney involving loss of life and serious injuries to a number of children who were returning from a Sunday school picnic. The Sunday school children of Christ Church, Enmore, to the number of 500 or 600, went in the harbor steamer Waterview to Cabrita, and the day was uneventful until the steamer returned to the city and the party were disembarking at Circular Quay. The Waterview was made fast to the floating jetty at the eastern side of the quay, between the wharf used by the Watson's Bay Ferry Company and the berthing place of the Japanese mail steamers. Several water police were on board superintending the landing of the children. At about 6·30 most of the girls, ranging in age from 6 or 7 to 14 years, were being formed up in the street, and the landing of the boys had commenced. The pontoon wharf was connected with the street by a broad gangway, about 24 feet long and half that width. The boys, elated with their day's sport, and eager to catch the trams, crowded the gangway to its utmost capacity. Another picnic steamer drew alongside. Suddenly there was an ominous cracking of timber, and practically without warning the gangway collapsed, snapping in the middle. By the breaking of the gangway, 100 boys and a few girls were left struggling in the water. The scene was heartrending in the extreme

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

After trials lasting four years a favourable report has been made to the United States Government on Crane's system of copper-plating the hulls of ships in order to prevent fouling by marine growths. The whole bottom of a ship, 400ft. long and drawing 20ft. of water, can be plated in eight or nine days with a thickness of copper of one-sixteenth inch or more. Some 55,000lbs. of copper would be required for a vessel of that size. On the other hand, £4,000 a year are expended by some trans-Atlantic boats in overcoming the resistance due to fouling, and to this must be added the cost of docking for cleansing the bottom. An iron vessel with a speed of 20 knots would go 21 knots if electroplated with copper.

The "Scientific American," discussing the Shamrock, says that if she has any striking novelties of construction, they are below the waterline. Her sail plan is that of the typical English cutter, with Fife's characteristic variations. Her high freeboard and great beam in the quarters favour her speed in a fresh or strong breeze. Her slowness in a light breeze is partly accountable to her foul bottom and the absence of her racing sails. The Columbia, on the other hand, seems at her best in a light breeze. As the wind lightens she draws away from the Defender. The writer predicts that on days when the wind is fresh the Shamrock will probably win and on days of light wind the Columbia. The experience of the past decade, however, is that October winds on the Sandy Hook courses are light five days out of seven; hence it looks as though the Cup would remain in America for another year.

Sir W. H. Preece, F.R.S., has been telegraphing across the Menai Straits, half a mile, by his system of "gap" telegraphy, for it is not exactly "wireless," inasmuch as there is a wire circuit running along both sides of the Straits, and the signals pass from one to the other across the Straits by "induction." The receiver used was a telephone in which the signals are heard. This mode of signalling across gaps may be useful for comparatively short distances, but it seems to have little chance against the "wireless telegraph" of Marconi and others for long ranges.

Marconi's coherer has to be tapped after each signal received, because the electric waves make the particles of metal stick together, but M. Tommasina finds that a electromagnet serves the purpose of the tapper. The magnet is excited automatically when a signal has been received, and causes the particles to shake loose again ready for the next signal.

Dr. Moreno was of opinion that the ground-sloth, whose remains were found by Dr. Ameghino in a cave in Patagonia, belonged to the genus Grypotherium, and Dr. Hanthal, in a paper to the "Revista del Museo de la Plata," asserts that the animal was domesticated by the prehistoric Patagonians. He believes it extinct.

Aluminium is now used in place of lithographic stones. It has proved valuable as a substitute for inflammable wood on warships, but there is a difference of opinion as to its value in contact with sea-water. It was unduly corroded when employed on the sheathing of the "Defender." There is a more promising field for it in carrying strong electric currents, for which it has been used in America and Germany.

The fastest battleship of the American Navy at present is the "Iowa," with a speed of 17·05 knots; but the new "Kearsage" is expected to make 18 knots. She has done 17·25 knots in water of 10 to 12 fathoms, but a difference of 15 to 20 fathoms in the depth has a marked effect on the speed of a deep draught warship.

Timber is now seasoned by electricity, after the process of Nodon and Bretonneau. The current forces a chemical solution into the wood for five to eight hours. The solution is 10 per cent. of borax, 5 per cent. of resin, 5 per cent. of carbonate of soda, and it is heated by a steam coil.

"Coral lips and leaden lips" was the title of an ethnographical paper, by M. Paul d'Enjoy, to the French Association for the Advancement of Science. He has found two distinct types of Annamites, both having Mongolian features, and coarse black hari, but one having an ivory skin and blackish lips, the other a ruddier skin and red lips. In short, they are the brunettes and blondes of the yellow race. In the native language one is called Muoi-son and the other Muoichi—that is "lips of coral" and "lips of lead." The former are considered the more intelligent, and the higher classes belong to them for the most part. M. d'Enjoy points out that they might represent Mongolians, while the "leaden lips" are of Malayan descent, but leaves the question open. The Annamites believe that both types are Mongolian.

Chief Croker, of the New York Fire Department, has decided to employ gasolene motor fire-engines, as more suitable than two-horse engines.

An octopus with a spread of 20 feet across the arms was recently caught at Avalon, Santa Catolina Island, California.

According to U.S. Consul Goodnow, of Shanghai, that place is an ideal one for motor cars; but the Chinese like to see and try a thing before they buy, so that he advises American manufacturers to send out specimens to be used constantly by well-known persons in Shanghai, to accustom the Chinamen to it. Here is a hint for British makers.

It is well-known that there is much waste gas given off by blast furnaces, and attempts have been made to utilise it for producing motive power with gas engines. According to Herr Witz, the best kind of gas engine for the purpose would be a combustion, not an explosion, one.

According to Mr. Patten in the "Irish Naturalist," the Little Tern makes a conical pit in the sand of the seashore for its nest. The hole is two inches deep, and two or three eggs are laid in it. They are fixed in place by bits of shell. The hole is probably dug with the beak.

The "strontia cave" of Put-in-bay, near Sandusky, United States, is unique. The arches are hung with prismatic crystals of "celestite." The mineral strontia which lines the cave is worth £2 a ton, and is used to clarify beet sugar as well as to give a crimson colour to fireworks.

Porchinski, a Russian entomologist, has killed enormous quantities of gad-flies by spreading a film of kerosine over the pools where they breed. Dr. Howard, an American, has also destroyed mosquitoes in the same way.

The little ponies of Shetland and Iceland are paralleled by those of Chili, which, according to the British Consul in Valparaiso, are the ideal pony. They are very enduring, easy to manage, quite fearless, trusting absolutely in the rider, and obeying him. They are also very light and sure of foot, and one will carry a heavy burden of the most various order, for example, an iron bed, a "commode," a cooking range, and crockery. It is thought they might be useful in drawing pieces of artillery.

The Marquis of Gravina has given to the University of Catania the islands of the Cyclops, which by their classical celebrity, extraordinary beauty, and rich marine fauna and flora, as well as geological interest, are a worthy donation. They will be utilised for geological, biological, and geophysical studies.

The Russians have two important rookeries of the fur seal, which are happily free from poachers, or, at least freer than the American ones of the Pribyloff Islands. One of these Russian breeding grounds is in the Commander Islands, especially Copper Island, off Kamschatka. In 1750 the number of seals there had sunk to a mere handful, but thanks to strict regulations the herd is now large enough to furnish 200 skins a year. The other rookery is on the Russian island of Tuleni Ostrot in the Sea of Okotchk, on the western side of Kamschatka. This rookery provides nearly twenty thousand skins a year.

The Count du Chardonnet's process of making artificial silk recently improved, is now in operation at Besancon, under the direction of M. Tricano. Cellulose from raw cotton is the base of the new fibre.

C. G. Hopkins describes a method by which a jet of recently generated hydrogen can be ignited with absolute safety and without loss of time. As soon as the action begins, collect the escaping gas in a test-tube, and, when the latter is thought to be full of pure gas, remove it two or three feet from the generator and ignite the hydrogen in it; then immediately attempt to light the jet of hydrogen with the hydrogen flame contained in the test-tube. If the gas is explosive, it will explode in the test-tube and leave no flame. If, on the other hand, a flame remains in the test-tube with which the jet can be ignited, it is certain that the gas in the generator is no longer explosive. By adopting the precaution, therefore, of never lighting the hydrogen jet except with the hydrogen flame obtained as described above, absolute safety can be insured. Attempts may be made to ignite the jet by this method as often as thought proper, and if the hydrogen is properly generated, the gas will be ignited in less than a minute.

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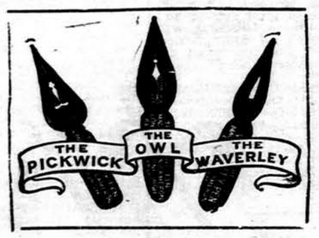

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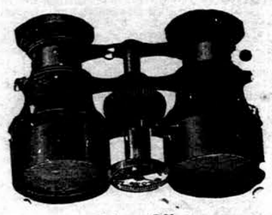

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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